PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

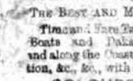
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,376.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Commencing at Ports with	Tons
8-39 P.M.				
4th Apr.	MANORA	8079		
11th "	MOOLTAN	7518		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7854	MOLDAVIA	9602
25th "	MASSILIA	10515		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8894	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7854		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8894	MONGOLIA	9105
23rd "	ARABIA	7865		
30th "	MANORA	8079	INDIA	7911
6th June	MOOLTAN	7518		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8894	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	MASSILIA	10515		
27th "	ORIENTAL	8894	BRITANNIA	6965
4th July	RUBY	7412		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7854	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	ORIENTAL	8894		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7854	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Belgium transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thereto in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurances effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES shipped or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4130	Lloyd	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	4130	Roger	14th May "
WILLEM II	4130	Jacobsen	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4130	Marmon	9th July "
NIKA	4130	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	4130	Guiguet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	4130	Beyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes or the Rubattino Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's for a Proportional Return or Inclusive Fares.

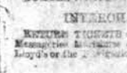
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4130	Marmon	24th Apr. 1908.
NIKA	4130	Schmitz	22nd May "
ARMAND BEHIC	4130	Guiguet	19th June "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUCCO	4380	Magnasco	14th Apl. 1908
LEVANTO	4380	Belloro	12th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 585	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 585	" 375

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's Steamers. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of visiting each Canton and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return *viâ* or *vice versa* by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6360	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
INDIA	6360	"	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 145, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 30, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Tons.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 2nd Apr.	9 a. m.	Dutch Maldvis.
LUHASA	2,179	Frid. 3rd Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Maldvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2037 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Apr., sailing (for Muscat and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mangalore and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Aswan and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,303 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AFRICA	4596	P. Belegnich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Piccos	16th April "
KOERNER	3401	A. Forenti	1st May "
BOHEMIA	8283	M. Jurkovich	16th May "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badocchi	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5095	B. Belmaro	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	8300	G. Bartolo	26th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE,

are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5095	N. Churcich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi	A. 1st class Steerage and Stewardess. Single.	A. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boca	440	704	353	529	235	423
Port Said and Marseilles Genoa or Naples	468	748	374	561	352	528
Liverpool	578	925	462	770	429	640
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles	608	960	517	792	462	704
Liverpool overland via Genoa or Marseilles or Naples	638	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	"	"	40	"	28	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi	Due Liverpool.
†*City of Glasgow	"	24 Mar.	26 April	"	30 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi	Due Liverpool.
†‡Trafford Hall	"	5 Mar.	13 Mar.	7 Apr.	30 Apr.
‡*City of Benares	"	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	9 May.	28 "

Steamers marked * constitute the Homeward Express Service. † First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

†Calls for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. BISWAS'

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anping-Hsien	Lisarang	Peking
Changchiang	Lyeia	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths' Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
GLADIATOR
PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market."
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR	10	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 32—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit department, Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, taking Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Bearing Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Nuwera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—Published Weekly on Saturdays in time for the English Mail. A complete digest of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inquisive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steamboat and dâk Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Apply at the Publishing Office.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the MOORISH ROOM, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 8 P.M. (S. T.)

Members are kindly requested to be present.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MOTOR UNION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Motor Union of Western India, will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 11th April, 1908, at 9 P.M. (S.T.), when the Prizes for the Bombay-Kolhapur Trials, Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, will be presented after dinner.

Those wishing to be present with their friends should communicate immediately to the Undersigned.

FEE Rs. 15 per head.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY.

A MEETING will be held at the

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 3rd inst., at 5-30 P.M.

All interested or likely to be interested in the Company are invited to attend when the aims and objects of the Company will be explained by the Managing Director and valuable SAMPLES of GEMS and MINERALS will be shown.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, SEVERAL MESSAGE DELIVERY PEONS at once. Suitable men will be placed on the permanent Staff after they satisfy the Officer-in-Charge as to their ability for the post. Apply at once at the Central Telegraph Office.

N. LESLIE,
Superintendent-in-Charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
BOMBAY, DATED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are WARNED against PAYING BILLS for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the Bills themselves receipted and stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for Rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers who are in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 28th March, 1908.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (B.T.).

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Tuesday the 14th April, 1908, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retired by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Thursday the 9th April, 1908, to Saturday, the 25th April, 1908, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
SECRETARY.

No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1907.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of Rao Bahadur Keshav Dalabhram, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd April to the 15th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

MYSORE RACES, 11TH, 13TH AND 16TH JUNE, 1908.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES for the above Races CLOSE on 1st April next.

For Programmes apply to SECRETARY, Mysore Race, Richmond Road, Bangalore.

The Secretary will feel obliged if Owners and Trainers will kindly let him know what Stable accommodation they will require.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BAUER and KRAUSE'S OFFICE has been REMOVED to STANDARD BUILDING, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th APRIL, 1908, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on pages 92 to 95 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 14th April, 1906.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Inspector General of Police.

POONA, 24TH MARCH, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HORSES CHEAP.

FOR SALE:

AT THE WELLINGTON MEWS,

to reduce Stock with the end of the season

SEVERAL HORSES

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

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Turkish Self Taught. With English Pronunciation, &c. By Capt. C. A. Thimm. Revised by Professor G. Bagopian	1 12
Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies. By Abbe J. A. Dubois, translated from the author's later French M.S. and edited with notes, corrections, and Biography by H. K. Beauchamp, C.I.E.	5 0
New India or India in Transition. By Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I., M.P. Revised and enlarged	8 1
The Marches of Hindustan, the Record of a journey in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Persia. By David Fraser. With 129 illustrations, maps and sketches	18 6
A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary, including the Arabic words and phrases to be met with in Persian Literature. Being Johnson and Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary. Revised, enlarged and entirely reconstructed, by F. Steingass, Ph. D.	55 2

GAMES, PASTIMES, &c.

How to Play Chess. New edition, Revised and enlarged by the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, M.A.	0 12
Chess Endings for Beginners. Edited by J. H. Blake in three parts	1 2
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Chess Traps and Stratagems. Edited by the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, M.A.	1 2
The Laws of Bridge (revised 1904) with cases and decisions by the Committee of the Portland Club. Edited by W. Dalton	0 14
Boxing. By J. C. Trotter, with illustrations ...	0 12
Billiards for Everybody. By Charles Roberts. With numerous illustrations	0 12
Pyramids and Pool Games with a Chapter on Winning Hazards. By J. P. Buchanan. With diagrams	0 12
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Cricket. By William L. Murdoch. With illustrations	0 12
The Complete Croquet Player. By James Dunbar Heath. New edition. Revised by M. A. Sadlery	0 12

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1905.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd., hereby given notice that they have made application to the Government of Bombay for PERMISSION to vary the list of Streets and parts of Streets, through which they, as Licensees under the abovenamed License, are to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing Mains for the purposes of general supply, by the following alterations, viz:—

The exclusion of—

Gamdevi Road from Gowalia Tank Road to Dammer Lane, and

Girgaum Back Road from Girgaum Killa Lane to Chowpi Road, and

The addition of—

Warden Road from Gowalia Tank Road to a point 610 yards to the North thereof.

Objections to the granting of this application must be lodged with THE UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, on or before the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st April, 1908, till the 30th September next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV. of 1902.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES TO THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING PLAGUE ONES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, etc., to the different Municipal Departments including Plague Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., from 1st June, 1908, to the 30th February, 1909.

2. Forms of contract, etc., can, on payments of Rs. 3 (three) only, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. The Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,300 to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,300 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

5. All locally manufactured drugs, such as Liquors, Liniments, Extracts, Tinctures, etc., etc., will not be accepted by the Municipality.

6. If necessary, the contract will be divided into lots, and supplies for different items will be given to those quoting the lowest rates for those supplies.

7. Local native firms of Druggists and Chemists may also submit their Tenders.

8. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract, should be borne by the contractors.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 30th March, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6½ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules compiled in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 188 of 1900.

BAI DHUNBAIJEE, daughter of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

BHUGWANDAS WALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the

Assignee of BAI DHUNBAIJEE, the Plaintiff abovenamed.....Plaintiff's Assignee

vs.

(1) NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (2) FRANCIS XAVIER FERNANDES, (3) JOHN FERNANDES, the only legal representative of APPOLONIA FERNANDES, (4) MANUEL FERNANDES, son of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, also a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (5) CYCELIA, widow of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, now married to J. A. FERREIRA, all of Bandora Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Bandora, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, outside the town and Island of Bombay.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 15th day of April, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of her Assignee, Bhagwandas Waljee, the 2nd plaintiff, and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 35 Square Yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jose Antone Fernandes, on the West by the house of Antone Fernandes, on the North by the vacant ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the compound of Nichol Pascoal Fernandes.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, commonly known as Mussache Oart and Mussache Bhat, situate at Jogrum village, Zilla Thana, Oart Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 3, Survey No. 17, containing nineteen ghoontas, and Mussache Bhat, Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 2, Survey No. 18, containing thirty-five and a half ghoontas, aggregating in all fifty-four and a half ghoontas, and bounded on the East by the Government salt batty ground, on the West partly by the Public Road, and partly by the cart of Jose Boaz de Monte, on the North by the cart of Lourence Justiliano Fernandes, and on the South by the cart of Francis Fernandes.

LOT No. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 12 containing 4 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manekji Sorabji, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antonio Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 5, Survey No. 13, containing 2 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the Gabriel Antonio and Ignatio Rogue Fernandes, on the North by Daniel Joosia Fernandes, and on the South by Gabriel Antonio Fernandes.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 14, containing 7 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel De Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 21, and Survey No. 13, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Lachma Powsha, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 15, containing one and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Dominges Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Inacio Fonceica, on the North by the property of Antone Mariano Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Jose Fernandes.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, Survey No. 16, containing three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manekji Sorabji, on the North by the property of John Pascol de Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, Survey No. 16, containing one ghoonta and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property South of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Antone Fernandes.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 5, Survey No. 16, containing six and half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Pedro Fonceica, on the West by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Manekji Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Gasnar Ignacio Fonceica.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 18, and Survey No. 16, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Mingael Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Lutchma Pawsha.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 20, containing twenty-nine ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pascol Antone Pereira, on the West by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes and Tookaram Tatia, on the North by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Bastiao Fernandes.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 20, containing four and a quarter ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Lachma Pawsha, on the West by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pedro Jose Miranda, and on South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 9, and Survey No. 21, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Antone Gonsalves, on the North by the property of Antone Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Jose Pascoal Fernandes.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, and Survey No. 22, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Cart of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 22, and Survey No. 22, containing four and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SUIT No. 188 OF 1900.—Contd.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 24 and Survey No. 22, containing one and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Manuel Antone Fernandes, on the West by the land of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 23 containing one acre and seven ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the West by the house of Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, Survey No. 24, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manuel Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Maria, widow of Jose Cunha, and on the South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

EIGHTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 24, containing five and one-fourth ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Daniel de Monte, on the North by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy, on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

NINETEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No 1, and Survey No. 25, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Pausha, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 35 Square Yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jose Antone Fernandes, on the West by the house of Antone Fernandes, on the North by the vacant ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the compound of Nichol Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13, and Survey No. 26, containing two ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Poulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the North by the property of Jose Ghoostin Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayen.

TWENTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 20, and Survey No. 27, containing three and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Domingos de Monte, and on the South by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes.

TWENTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 18, and Survey No. 28, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the West by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes, on the North by the property of Luis Manuel Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes.

TWENTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 15, under Survey No. 32, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the North by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 19, and Survey No. 32, containing two and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal de Monte, and on the South by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary.

TWENTY-SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 7 and Survey No. 33, containing two ghoontas, bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pascoal Antone Pereira, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

TWENTY-SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingo Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes and on the South by the property of Pascoal Matos Rodrigues.

TWENTY-EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 78, containing six ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes.

TWENTY-NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 80, containing three ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

THIRTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 86, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Joosam Fernandes, on the West by the property of Government ground, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Dominges de Monte.

THIRTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 91, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manoel John and the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caetan Journo.

THIRTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

THIRTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingo Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Matos Rodrigues.

THIRTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 90, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

THIRTY-SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 86, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Joosam Fernandes, on the West by the property of Government ground, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Dominges de Monte.

THIRTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 91, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manoel John and the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caetan Journo.

THIRTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

THIRTY-SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingo Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Matos Rodrigues.

THIRTY-EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 78, containing six ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes.

THIRTY-NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 80, containing three ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

FORTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 86, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Joosam Fernandes, on the West by the property of Government ground, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Dominges de Monte.

FORTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 91, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manoel John and the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caetan Journo.

FORTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

FORTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingo Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Matos Rodrigues.

FORTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 78, containing six ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes.

FORTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 80, containing three ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 16-20 H.P. Engine with Hoisting in good working order. Can be seen at Messrs. Floyd & Mata. Offers to be addressed to Engine purchaser, Apply Box No. 107, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ percent. Consols ...	88 1/16	¼	
2½ do. Annuities ...	96 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 3/4	1/2	
3½ do. Local Securities ...	83 1/2		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 9/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 14		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20 41 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		since 19th ult
Do. Short London Bills,	3 months' sight	2 5/8		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	6 months' sight	2 5/8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight unchanged. Telegraphic transfers 1/32d. lower. Assortment of Silver—Market dull but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	...Quiet.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester ...	...Quiet.
Total Sales ...	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports ...	... 5,000
Mid-American ...	... 5·69+3
Egyptian Fully S. Brown ...	8 15/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

March-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·21	5·26	5·27	5·27	5·28
+04	+04	+04	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5 3	5 8	5 14	5 11	
+05	+05	+06	+05	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 13,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 24,000 "
Spot Cotton—10 13 unchanged.
Futures—March or May 9·60—01 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to favourable weather reports.
Do. July 9·60—01

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—March or May 9·76—01
Do. do. July 9·75—01
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.... ... Nominal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.... ... Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 58 1/4 March-April—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/13 + 1/16

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 2 1/2d.—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
Box Gold Coins	15,000	Aden	Egypt ...	O Herji
1 Box Bar ...	15,000	Alexandria	Egypt ...	A G H A A A Bros.
Gold Coins ...	2,37,000			
1 Box Rupees ...	2,000	Lamco ...	Kaiser...	P Valji
2 Parcel Silver...	91	London ...	Persia...	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [31st MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay ... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 24th „

Money :—

The Money market is easy. Short Deposits up to two months can be arranged at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 13/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 27/32d. for demand bank bills. One Lakh sold moderately for April delivery in the morning at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T., but later on withdrew to the lower rates. Very few merchants' bills are offered, the general quotation being 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 months' sight, but probably any bills that were offered, for near delivery, found a market at 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight. Far Easter rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/8d. to 5/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		168 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1/4
Hongkong—60 days' sight ...		160
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight „		187

Government Paper.

To-day has been the monthly settlement in this market, but on the whole the volume of business has been small. It was soon found that the supply of Paper was limited, and although the ready quotation opened at 99 1-8 by noon business was reported up to 99 7/16, at about which the settlement was finally adjusted. Later on quotations eased slightly, finally closing at 99 5/16 buyers for ready and forward delivery. The prospect is a good time for the small investor to pick up cheap lines as with easier money in prospect a moderate advance may be expected. Calcutta market is also firm in tone, their quotations to-day being advised as 99 3-8 ready and 99 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 99-5
1st Settlement...	...	„ 99-5

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London improved 1/16 to 25 9/16 ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/8 better at 55 3/8. The local market has also been firmer, the ready rate since morning improving 1/8 to 66 13-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	66	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	66	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices for contracts opened at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but sellers having come out at the advance rates gave way somewhat. Exporters have been rather sellers than buyers, particularly of Bengals. Owing to the absence of demand from the continent fresh business is at a stand still. There is also little doing by Japan shippers. The market closes quiet as under.

A moderate business was reported in ready cotton at Colaba. Holders are by no means easy to deal with and prices are quite steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	260	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	216	„
Fine M. G. Pamangaum Pulgaon ...	239/10	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	236/7	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	29/7	„
Fine M. G. Muttie ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	184	„
Good Westerns ...	223	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	243	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	Dull
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	4,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·26	5·25	5·26	5·27	5·28
—01	—01	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.
A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
5·23	5·18	5·13	5·11	
unchgd.	unchgd.	—01	unchgd.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is advancing steadily and business has been done at the following rate :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	„ 8 14 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firmer and prices are hardening. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	Rs.	9	11 0 B. T.
„ Delhi „	„	9	12 8 „
Yellow Gujarat „	„	10	8 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with rather more demand. We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	55	8 0
Muggy	Rs.	54	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs.	57	0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm with speculators buying. We quote :—

	April-May	Rs.	11	2	8 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	0 0
April-May	„	32	4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	25	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5	8 0

Tone—firmer.

Groundnuts—

	Rs.	43	8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	6	3	6	R. T.

Tone—Firmer.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,367 1/2
India	...	31 1/2
Indian Specie Bank		54 1/2

Mills :—

David	...	275
Kohinoor	...	720
Mazagon Petit	...	3,157 1/2
Phœnix Mill	...	105 Cum-divid.
Standard	...	1,150

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Company ...	...	125
New Dhamtsi	...	602 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pole & Co.	...	131
Bamanka Manganese Co. Ld...	...	1 1/2 discount
Bombay Flour Mill	...	1,050 C.D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	...	207 1/2 N.D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	...	1,000 N.D.
Marks and Co.	...	131

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantij	...	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	...	111 1/2 N.D.
Patri-Valley	...	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	7,099 bales.
Wheat	...	2,545 owts.
Linseed	...	5,100 „
Rapeseed	...	13,262 „
Gingellyseed	...	1,148 „
Poppyseed	...	29 „
Groundnuts	...	702 „
Castorseed	...	3,617 „
Rice	...	946 „
Myrabolams	...	5,135 „
Cottonseed	...	22,878 „
Mowraseed	...	760 „
Grain	...	910 „
Jowar	...	931 „
Maize	...	491 „

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it promotes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

VILLIERS—March 19, at Naini Tal, U. P., the wife of Captain E. F. Villiers, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

MOODIE—March 23, at the Calcutta Nursing Home, 8A, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. Moodie, Manhouras, Chupra, of a son.

DEATH.

BARKER—March 22, at Lahore, of acute bronchitis, Adelaide, daughter of the late Veterinary Surgeon John Faud Dunnett, and relict of the late William Hyde Barker, of Wolverhampton, aged 69.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
92-94, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock;
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed to large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium
with Iodide of Potassium.
Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.
MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.
Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.
The above are prepared only by
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 11-11m., 11-55n. : Low water, 5-22m., 5-34n.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p. m.

Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Concert in aid of the funds of the Girls' Friendly Society's Lodge, 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 1st, New Moon, 10h. 32·2m. a.m.; Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 10m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23·3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 6h. 36·7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-25n. Low water, 6-57m., 6-15n.

Friday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Graham's Building, 4-30 p.m. The Orient Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Hornby Road, 5 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Dance, 9-30 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-32a. 1-8a. Low water, 6-31m., 6-55a.

Saturday, April 4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 1-8m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-35a.

Sunday, April 5.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 1-43m., 2-23a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-15a.

Monday, April 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-17m., 3-16a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-57a.

Tuesday, April 7.—Empire of India Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-53m., 4-5n. Low water, 8-54m. 9-5n.

He who receives a kindness, should never forget it; He who does a good turn, should never remember it.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—Hasoo Motanji (32), a Hindu, was crossing the tram lines near the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on Monday, when he was knocked down by an electric tram car and carried on the cow-catcher for six feet before the car was stopped. He was only slightly injured.

CENTURY MILL.—An extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of this Company was held at the office "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, yesterday, with Mr. C. N. Wadia as the Chairman and the various resolutions set forth in the notice circulated among the share-holders were duly passed.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malhandine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Blenzi ... Wagner
Overture ...	The Sicilian Vespers ... Verdi
Two-Step ...	Charrie ... O Crosmiere
Selection ...	Gaiety Belles ... Ivan Caryll
Valse ...	Du Faun Beaucoup Passionnement. Paul Pauley
Selection ...	The New Aladdin ... Ivan Caryll
Galop ...	The Coach Horn ... G. P. Hage

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Astell, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Abdul Mujid Khan, a Muhomedan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a horse belonging to Mr. Chamanmal Barrai, Diwan of Badhanpur. The case for the prosecution was that about four months ago the accused was given the horse to go to Tinar, a place few miles away from Badhanpur, to carry a message to one Mr. Noor Mahomed. The accused never returned but was arrested by Inspector Morris on Monday near the Great Western Hotel. The police found on making inquiries that the accused had sold the horse for Rs. 150 to Captain G. Ford of the 108th Infantry, stationed at Deesa. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Captain Leather was driving his motor car along World Pakhadi Road, when he felt a bump over some thing. He at once pulled up and on turning round saw a child lying on the road. He got down, went to the place where the child was lying and found it dead. The name of the child was subsequently ascertained to be Khanda Rahman, a boy of five. It appeared that at the point where the accident occurred the road was narrow, and the boy coming under the car while crossing the road. The rear near wheel passed over him and he died on the spot. The car was driven slowly and the horn was blown continuously. At an inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A RECENT ACCIDENT.—Regarding a report in our issue of the 26th instant concerning the injury received by a Parsi gentleman, we are informed by Messrs. Kanga and Pestell, Solicitors, that the Parsi gentleman who suffered the injury was Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limjeebhoy Banajli, a Cotton Selector in the Office of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. We are informed that he was standing on the verandah of his Office when a dead bullet passed through a tin waterpipe and penetrated deep into the leg of the said Mr. Ramji just under the knee and embedded itself about 3/4 of an inch inside the bone. The next day, that is to say, on the 26th March, an operation was performed by Dr. Mody, F.R.C.S., assisted by other doctors and after the bone had been scooped out to some extent the bullet was extricated with difficulty.

ADOPTION BY A WEALTHY HINDU WIDOW.—An important adoption ceremony was performed on Sunday last by Gangabai widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Soondardas, the proprietor of the well known mercantile firm of Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Co. Consequent upon the death of Mr. Gordhandas a series of litigation ensued in the local High Court involving intricate questions of law and fact, one of which was in regard to provisions of his Will authorising his widow Gangabai to make adoption of a particular boy, and having regard to the legal objection against the adoption contemplated by the Will, Gangabai sought the advice of the Court in the matter and prayed for permission to allow her to make an adoption of her own choice. In the meantime her nephew Mr. Karsondas Dhamsey, the son of the late Mr. Dharamsey Soondardas, claiming to be the sole surviving member of the family of Moolji Jaitha, brought an action in the High Court against Gangabai and the other executors of Mr. Gordhandas. This suit was heard and disposed of by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman some time ago dismissing the claim of Mr. Karsondas Dhuramsey. This being the result of the claim of Karsondas, Gangabai on Sunday last adopted Master Vithaldas Valubhdass Damodar a promising youth. There was a large gathering at the palatial house of Mr. Moolji Jaitha in Vithalwady to witness the ceremony which was performed according to Hindu scriptures with customary rejoicings. The adopted boy will now be known by the changed name of Chaturbhoj Gordhandas Soondardas. He will shortly come of age and it is hoped that he will wield the responsible charge of one of the greatest and biggest native firms to the satisfaction of all concerned.

BOMBAY-POONA TELEPHONE LINE AND KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a proposal is before the Government of India to connect Bombay and Poona by a Telephone line, may I suggest that a Calling Station in Khandalla would render a great service to the public? The Government too would stand a good chance of making a fair profit in the long run.

At present several business men hesitate to make their week-end trips to Khandalla more frequent—a change which they love to have after a hard week's work in Bombay—chiefly because they cannot afford to be absent from a place where they have all the facilities for transacting their business quickly and in person. I could also quote a number of instances in which people who have to keep their families in Khandalla during the hot weather season and after the rains are prevented from making long stays here obviously for similar reasons. The establishment of a telephone station at Khandalla would certainly go a long way in mitigating this hardship as it would enable the visitors at Khandalla to communicate with their offices in Bombay and Poona without fear of their messages being delayed or misunderstood. It would also give them a fair chance for controlling their business at their headquarters just in the same way as they could have done it from the spot.

Besides, the creation of a Telephone Office is bound to increase the popularity of this beautiful little hill station and at the same time redound to the benefit of the promoters in many respects. I am confident that if such a measure is carefully and economically carried out, it would prove to be a step in the right direction and should in my opinion be beneficial both to Government and the public alike. I trust that all those who are interested in Khandalla will agitate in the matter and thus encourage Government to do the needful. Some years back it fell to my lot to suggest through the medium of your valuable paper that there should be a Government Telegraph office at Khandalla and I am glad to say that the matter was immediately taken in hand by the authorities who opened a Telegraph office in combination with the Local Post Office, and I suppose Government has had reasons to be satisfied with its result financially or otherwise.

I am almost certain that similar schemes on other hill stations in the Bombay Presidency would give identical result.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. LOBO.

Khandalla, March 30.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Port Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	3	9
B Mandvi, Chunkha, Cumberlimd and Dongri	15	19	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	21	15	25
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Valkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	5	10
E Mazagon, Dareli, Ibrl Nurpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ibl Nagpada ...	31	29	70
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	7	4	11
G Mahim and Worli, ...	7	4	25
Water Bylaies	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	93	76	200
Total plague deaths to date ...	142,075		
Same date last year	87	80	208

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
28	14

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

MARCH, 30th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Sound Interfered.
A	13	37	19
B	59	106	35
C	57	212	68
D	47	63	15
E	57	110	16
F & G ...	76	6	1
Total to date...	261	554	160
Total rats killed		815	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 1.

431 RETURN ARMS.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head Quarters Office as early as possible.

By W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt., Adjt., B. V. A.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory returns, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 156 Market Bombay, No.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Baha Jurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Bahadurji continuing the examination of Gulam Hussain Ali Murad, who had complained of an alleged threat. Before giving evidence, the witness informed the Court the case was religious one and he did not wish to give evidence.

The Judge : Do you wish to withdraw the charge you made yesterday.

The witness : If the Court directs me, I shall withdraw.

The Judge : Do you wish to withdraw the charge/ I wanted to know whether an enquiry should or should not be held in the matter of the complaint.

The witness : I was really threatened ; such a thing had happened.

Mr. Inverarity said that the man against whom the charge was made should be examined.

His Lordship said that that would be one of the ways of getting out of this difficulty. It was very undesirable, but it was necessary that an enquiry should be held.

Ramzan Ahzan, was then examined by his Lordship.

The Judge : What are you ?

The witness : I have got a shop in the Fort.

What sort of shop ? A shop of sundry articles, ghee, sugar, spices etc.

Are you the owner of it ? My father is the owner.

Are you trading jointly with him ? Yes, but I manage the shop.

Are you a follower of Aga Khan ? I am.

Are you a Khoja ? I am.

Were you sitting on the bench outside the Court room when witness came ? I was there. There were other persons also on the same bench.

Did you say anything ? No.

Did you use any threat to the old gentleman ? No. I do not know the old gentleman at all.

Have you seen him before ? No.

Did you say anything to the effect that all who came here to give evidence would be cut to pieces ? No.

Did you hear anything to that effect uttered by other people seated on the bench ? I did not hear anything to that effect.

Did you know them ? No.

What did you come here for ? About this case ; to know how the case in going on.

Did you know that Gulam Hussain Ali Murad was coming here as a witness ? No.

The next witness examined in this connection was Subj Ali.

The Judge : What are you.

The witness : I am a leather merchant.

At Bombay ? No. At Karachi.

Are you a follower of Aga Khan ? I am.

Are you a Khoja ? I am.

Were you sitting on the bench yesterday outside the Court ? Yes.

Did you see the last witness, Ramzan, on the bench ? I do not know if he was there. I did not notice.

Did you see the old man ? No, but I saw him while he was entering.

Did you hear anybody saying to him anything ? No.

Did you hear anybody suggesting that men coming here would be cut to pieces ? No.

Do you know the last witness ? No.

Why did you come to Court ? I came to the Mercantile Bank. I saw some Khojas there and they told me that the case was going on. I came out of curiosity.

Do you know of any other people seated on the bench ? No.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to examine the Court peon who was an independent witness. Mr. Bahadurji objected and said that the witness had not mentioned the peon's name.

Examined by the Court, the peon said that his name was Baloo Takaji and he was on duty outside and that he saw the old gentleman sitting outside on the bench. He said that he did not hear anybody uttering any threat. He was close to the bench where some persons were sitting.

How long did you see the old man sitting there ? I think about ten minutes.

After this his Lordship said we might drop the matter now but he hoped however to hear nothing more of this sort.

After this, Mr. Bahadurji proceeded to examine Gulam Hussain Ali Murad. In answer to the question witness explained how the names of the twelve Imams were taught to him by the sons of Aga Khan and how he was asked to repeat those names ten times.

Give me the names of the sons of Aga Khan ? Akbar Shah, Shabuddin Shah, Ali Shah.

Any one else ? I don't remember the names of others.

In the time of which Aga Khan you began to put Koran on the head ? Hassan Ali Shah's time.

From what year have you ceased going to the Khoja Jamatkhana ? Some years ago when we seceded.

Continuing witness said that in the time of Hassan Ali Shah, besides those occasions, he used to go to the Jamatkhana on death ceremonies. He had been there on other occasions, such as marriage occasions. He went to the Jamatkhana during the time of Ali Shah and Jangi Shah. In the time of Ali Shah, the ceremony of putting the Koran on the head was performed. Also during the time of the present Aga Khan until he had ceased to attend the Jamatkhana.

Do you say nimaz ? I do.

When did you begin saying nimaz ? I first began to say nimaz, when I first attended the Jamatkhana in the time of Hasan Ali Shah.

Did the other Khojas that attended the Jamatkhana on Ramzan days say nimaz ? Yes.

Who led the nimaz ? One of the sons of Aga Khan ; whoever may have come there.

Continuing witness said that the nimaz was said standing. There were several attendes. The followed the posture observed by Aga Khan. Witness said he knew what "Talkhani" was. That was the ceremony performed on the occasion of the burial.

Questioned as to whether he knew what Rosakhani was, witness said that it was performed at the Jamatkhana in the first Aga Khan's time. It was the recital of the achievements of Imam Hussain. After the Rosakhani was over, Ziareth was recited. Rosakhani was said to be completed when the Mulla had recited the Doowa. Witness said he did not know the gnans, people might have said the word, but he had not paid any attention to it. After the Esoakhani was over, people raised their hands and asked blessing from God and this, he said, was called Doowa.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908.

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THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

A cheery optimism is a great gift and goes farther in promoting good than the most furious denunciations of evil-doing, or solemn warning of the judgments that overtake the wicked. Sir David Barr gave a vivid illustration of this incontestable fact when he read his paper on "Progress in the Native States of India during the Past Forty Years" at the crowded meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on March the 12th when Lord Curzon presided. The lecturer bore high testimony to the good that had been done, and without going into too many tiresome statistical details, showed how most of the rulers of the Feudatory States, from being what we might almost describe as irresponsible receivers and spenders of revenue, had become, or been replaced by educated chiefs, who recognise the right of their subjects to a share in the advantages of civilisation and good government. Order and efficiency have in great measure replaced disorder and ignorance, and the rulers find their income increased, in some cases almost doubled, without oppression of their people. Many who listened to Sir David Barr sympathised when he spoke of the memories evoked from the forty years of his political work in India. He declared that the most fascinating parts of the country are to be found in the Native States, climate and a certain lack of the amenities of life notwithstanding. "There is a peculiar charm in the land of the Rajas and in the old-world courtesy which one meets, perhaps more especially in Rajputana," said Sir David. "Englishmen feel themselves at home with a race of independent high-spirited people whose ancient lineage and romantic chivalrous past compel respect and admiration, and these feelings are accentuated by the friendly welcome, the genial kindness and hospitality and the frank confidence extended to those who show their appreciation of those qualities." No wonder that Sir David Barr avers that in all the months of many years that he was in camp among such people he does not remember passing a single dull day. Who that had the chance would not live that life with him? It was well his audience was chiefly composed of individuals whose activity was on the wane. Had he been addressing young men condemned to desk-life at "something in the City," he might have aroused a passion for adventure and the open-air life of the tropics that would go far to wreck their strictly business aptitudes. For it is not given to everyone to be a successful political officer in the picturesque Native States of India. It was refreshing to hear the lecturer speak with pride of the friendships he had formed with Rajput, Mahratta, and Mohammedan rulers, and with sympathy and respect of the people of the soil, the patient, simple, hard-working peasants." He saw them in prosperous times, "strong, healthy, cheerful folk, reaping rich crops and herding fat cattle. . . and in their distress, stricken with famine, mere skeletons, gasping for life, but still patient and uncomplaining." He witnessed the glories of the States of Central India and Rajputana, visited their cities, palaces, temples and mosques, shared in the sports available in jungle and forest shade, watched the progress made, realised the difficulties, the barriers of old prejudices and customs, while helping to engraft Western culture and "the first principles of modern rule and administration." To look back on such a life must be a joy, though flecked with many clouds of regret that it is past.

It was not the sentimental side only of the picture that Sir David Barr presented. He reminded his audience that the Native States of India cover 680,000 square miles, about five times the area of the United Kingdom and Ireland, with sixty-six million people to be governed. Over these States Indian chiefs rule according to their own laws and regulations, under British protection, subject to conditions of loyalty to the Crown and the fulfilment of treaty obligations. Of the 600 Native States extant, the lecturer chose Central India and Rajputana for description as with those he had most to do in his long career. He traced their past history in a few pregnant sentences, their financial condition in early days, and the varying policy with which they had been treated by Viceroys in the first-half of the nineteenth century. Non-interference was the maxim of Lord Cornwallis, and this gave Mahratta chieftains a fine opportunity of despoiling romantic Rajasthan; they were followed by Pindari freebooters who overran Malwa and Rajputana until the British Government intervened and conquered Holkar in 1818, made treaties with the Rajput princes, crushed the Pindaris or brought them into line with the rest. England did not attempt a re-adjustment of inextricably complicated claims of the chiefs, but just commanded peace and order then and there. "It was as though a pack of hungry wolves, tearing a carcase to pieces, had been suddenly turned into stone, each holding the piece of meat, or the bone, in his possession at the moment of transformation." Once settled, a period of comparative lethargy followed in Rajputana, while great events were occurring on the frontier and in the Punjab. When Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General, he went in for "the good of the governed" and, when opportunity offered, annexed small or ill-ruled States. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, and the Kingdom of Oudh met this fate. The Mutiny tried and confirmed the loyalty of many Native States. Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India and many others remained loyal, and helped to save the situation. In 1861, the policy of annexation was abandoned, the right of adoption was granted by Lord Canning to all the feudatory princes and great progress was expected. But until 1868 little was effected compared to the strides made in British India. Not a mile of railway was laid in any of them, traffic lumbered across deserts and byeways until it struck the Trunk roads constructed by the Government of India. Every State levied crippling transit dues, law and order were little known, suspicion between chiefs and rebellion of subjects were disintegrating States. Pride in the past kept rulers from facing present exigencies. They disdained any change from the traditions handed down by their bards. When not at war, they turned for enjoyment to pomp and magnificence without an idea of improving the condition of the people whose taxation supplied the revenue squandered in pleasure. When famine came, as it did in appalling strength, millions died, and millions emigrated. There was no idea of relief, gratuitous or other, revenue officers went on squeezing the last anna from the poor ryots. It was impossible to bring food to the starving people, for there were no railways and only bad roads. Education, except in Jaipur, was neglected, every branch of administration was defective, or non-existent, dacoits and criminal tribes marauded at their own sweet will, unchecked and unpunished. A few quotations from the official reports for the year 1868 drew a sorry picture of Rajputana and Central India in those days. There were strong rulers, indeed, but consideration for their subjects was not any part of their programme.

Since 1868, railways have done much for the progress of the Native States; 2,659 miles of lines are now open in the two groups chiefly dealt with by Sir David Barr. Sir Henry Daly it was who gave the first impulse to railway construction when he was Agent to the Governor General in Central India. It was his conviction that "the railway would bring light in its train," and he refused to see any humour in the prediction which has been already amply fulfilled. Irrigation engineers have been lent by the Government of India to the Native States, lakhs of rupees have been wisely spent on irrigation works, on miles of canals, and on the deepening and sinking of wells, the area of cultivated land increasing with the extension of irrigation. Metalled roads have been constructed on a fine scale, one thousand miles in Rajputana since 1868 and 640 in Central India. In famine administration, which was unknown before, these States have made marked progress. According to a Marwari proverb, Rajputana "must expect one lean year in three, one famine in eight." Knowing, or at least believing this, it should be easy to provide for the consequences. But "there is no armour against fate" to be donned by old-fashioned Indian rulers, and it is only since Western energy and Western example has incited them that thought has been given to what shall be eaten on the famine morrow. When Rajputana was visited by famine in 1877-8, some attempts at relief were made, but proved inadequate. In 1891-92, when famine again appeared, the organised relief was better, the railway brought grain, and prices were not impossible. In the visitation, severe and prolonged of 1899-1900, Rajputana rose to the occasion, spent over one million sterling to preserve the lives of the people, while the Durbar remitted or suspended revenue to the amount of half a million. In Central India similar efforts were made, relief works were started and gratuitous relief was given at a cost of over a million and a half. Of course the organisation was not up to that in British India, but it was far beyond what had been done in former famines. Sir David Barr made special mention of the good work of the wife of Sir Pertab Singh, the present ruler of Idar, who established an orphanage, administering it personally and thus giving a noble example to Indian women. In the establishment of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, courts of justice, much has been done, and notwithstanding large expenditure over these, the revenue of the States has expanded by more than sixty per cent. in the forty years under review. This must considerably mitigate the tyranny of law and order, and prove that virtue brings its own reward. Sir David Barr gave high praise to the Nizam of Hyderabad and his State, spoke of the lease in perpetuity of the Berars to the Government of India as a great achievement of Lord Curzon and as being entirely satisfactory to the Nizam. Mysore, its ruler and its Gold Mines, Kashmere, Sir Walter Lawrence's classic volume on the beauty and progress of the lovely Valley, the scheme of Major Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., for dredging the Jhelum and utilising its water to gain 100,000 horse power of electric current with all the resultant possibilities, were other items in Sir David Barr's interesting resumé of forty years' development in the Native States of India. The personal character of their Government appeals to him. "Strange as it may seem," he says, "the people do not wish to exchange the despotism of Native States for the more benevolent rule of British India. . . He would be a bold man who would prosecute an agitation in any of the States of India or would venture in the Capital of any State to criticise, far less to malign and traduce, the actions or the intentions of the ruling Chief." There is much to be said after all for autocratic government.

THE ARMY AS A PROFESSION.

THE profession of arms was never perhaps, at any time, so profitable as one may suppose; carried out under modern and civilised conditions where neither pillaging or looting are recognised permissible practices, it is less so. As a more or less modern instance of leaders in warfare and their followers acquiring riches by the exercise of their profession honestly or otherwise, the case of Du Boigne and other military adventurers of this country might be cited. Also the admirals and captains of our fleets in the period of the Napoleonic wars made fortunes in a brief period by the capture of prizes at sea. But the days when the soldier might expect to add a bit to his income by probable perquisites have gone by. The profession of soldiering in the commissioned ranks is not only unfavorable but impoverishing, as many of our old and once distinguished families who may have followed it for many generations have discovered. The army expects something more that work from its officers; it expects that they should spend generously from what they may possess to keep up its prestige from a social standpoint. What does the profession offer in return? To the lucky ones, those who kick the ball that may roll to their feet, it offers honours and rewards, accelerated, or at least reasonable promotion and positions of responsibility that are in consonance with the age of the individual to whom they are entrusted. But these are for the few in comparison to the many. What does this profession offer these many, amongst whom the majority find themselves through capricious fortune and the vagaries of fate, in absurdly subordinate positions, incompatible with their age and experience; at a time of life when men of ordinary abilities, in most professions have made their mark, gained successes, and risen to positions of influence and responsibility. Then what are the compensating attractions? It is an assured position in an age when, to use a common phrase of the day, what is known as smart society has "no use" for a poor man who cannot keep pace with its extravagant inanities and prodigal ways. There is the hope of active service with its accompanying excitements and rewards; the commanding of men is above all, a manly profession. Then there is the pension which represents a capital sum which might not be accumulated without ability and success; though it is not long since the late Duke of Cambridge when addressing the Sandhurst cadets warned them that they had no assurance of a pension in the future; a warning that must have had little impression on improvident youth. Then again, there is no large outlay for a prolonged and expensive training, after the initial expenditure of the first start and the fixed allowance that a parent may be called upon to make. These are the principal allurements that impel our youth to seek a profession in the commissioned ranks of the army, where many, though possessing ability and a talent for soldiering, find themselves at middle life in a slough of despond as regards future prospects of success; despondency and disappointment rendered the more acute since the success of their compeers in other walks of life that might have been theirs. In view of these facts it cannot be expected that any diminution in the present enormous shortage of officers can be expected. Wealth is even still as necessary as before in many instances to enable an officer to reach high position; there being at Home and abroad several important commands that none except those possessed of considerable ample means can afford to accept. We should think that parents might do better by a promising boy, than putting him into a profession of such chance successes as the army; excluding of course the cavalry with its brighter and more hopeful prospects.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

THE action brought by Mr. Frank Harris, Editor of "Vanity Fair" against Mr. Arthur du Cros, M.P. for Hastings, for £315 is both amusing and enlightening. Mr. Harris claims this sum for work done during the candidature of Mr. du Cros for the Bow and Bromley seat in Parliament when he unsuccessfully wooed that electorate as a protectionist. The bill included three speeches, ten leaders in the paper started by Mr. du Cros to pave his way with good intentions into Parliamentary life, and a biography of that gentleman which was to make it clear that the branches of the du Cros family tree drew their strength from an honorable and ancient French root. This case is some relief in the heavy monotony of the Law Courts, though Mr. Harris will probably find the recovery of his charges for this diversion of his literary gifts almost as difficult a task as the discovery of new ideas in politics that Mr. du Cros begged him to make. How a candidate comes up smiling day after day and sometimes twice a day, during the anxious period of his canvass of an obstinate constituency, with a fluent optimistic speech, as often been a puzzle to the simple-minded. But now the mystery is solved. He gets a friend with the gift of persuasion, or a literary expert, to write a sufficient number of speeches of the requisite length,—in this case from two thousand to five thousand words,—commits them to memory and gaily reels them off. If he is elected, the charges may be cheerfully paid, the game is well worth the candle, but if he fail and sulks, the cost seems too high, for look you the speeches and the leaders did not win the voters to the candidate's side. Mr. du Cros is now a successful member for quite another constituency and contests the estimate Mr. Harris places on his work. Will Mr. Harris get his money or have only the fun of the exposure to compensate him for the midnight oil he burned over speeches, leaders and biography? In court he nobly repudiated having devilled for Mr. Winston Churchill or for Lord Randolph Churchill when counsel questioned him, quite maliciously it seemed, in reference to the literary works of the famous father and son.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Lady Clarke, the Reception which was to have been held at Government House at the end of the Bombay Season has been cancelled.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste" left Trieste for Bombay on the 29th instant and is due here on or about the 18th April.

Lady Lawley, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Blair, and Bishop Riley of Perth left for Ootacamund on Monday night.

Sir W.S. Gilbert, one of the deputation of dramatists to Mr. Gladstone on the censorship question, told of an occasion when the Censor—not the present one—expunged a German exclamation from a play of his. "For curiosity's sake," said Sir William, "I looked in a German dictionary to see the English equivalents of this unpardonable phrase. They were 'Zounds,' 'Ifackins,' and 'Odds bobs!'

Sixty-five British Marines have passed through Ottawa, en route from Esquimault to England. The newspapers comment on the fact that the calculations of the caterers along the route were completely upset by forty-two men out of the sixty-five being teetotalers.

John Salisbury, who is sixty, has discharged himself from the Tiverton Workhouse in order that he can return to work outside and marry Eliza Ellen Roberts, also an inmate of the institution and ten years his junior.

A Clacton lady purchased an old and dilapidated piano at a local sale. Failing to get any music out of the instrument, her son-in-law took it to pieces a few days ago, and found hidden among the wires notes to the value, it is stated, of over £1,000.

Horse breeders and shippers who believe that Colonel Goad's scheme for organising the Indian remount trade will be to the advantage of the Australian breeder have approached the Minister of Customs with a request for particulars of the names of the firms who signed the petitions presented in opposition to the scheme. Mr. Chapman has consented to supply the information, believing the matter to be one in which the fullest publicity is desirable, as the contending parties have an intimate acquaintance with the facts, and the more freely these facts are discussed the better will Parliament be qualified to decide the question. There are large interests at stake, writes the *Melbourne Age*, and naturally the contestants are all filled with an eager desire to do the best they can for themselves. It has been urged that some of the firms that have been fighting Colonel Goad's proposals are putting forward only biassed arguments, and that when the controversy is all over it will be seen that the Indian Government will be able, by the elimination of superfluous middlemen, to pay the genuine breeder of horses a much higher price than the latter now receives.

It is often supposed that the aroma and flavour of the Egyptian cigarette come from a blending of opium with the tobacco. Here it is known (writes an Alexandria correspondent) that it is the influence of the Egyptian atmosphere that work in the tobacco—which is all grown in Turkey, not Egypt—and gives it the peculiar flavour of the true Egyptian rolled cigarette But the use of opium in other ways is spreading in Egypt. Opium dens are growing more numerous. The reason is that hashish, the opiate smuggled in by Greek privateers, is so relentlessly harried by the coastguard and police that its price has risen to £5 the pound. Egyptian opium is much cheaper than hashish and not a bad substitute. It is derived from a poppy-like plant very rare outside Egypt, known to Egyptians as Abou nam ("father of sleep") which has been cultivated from time immemorial in the Nile valley, more particularly in the warmer south. The Egyptians in Roman times used to knead the roasted seeds in honey. The delicacy was not long in reaching Rome. Horace refers to it as prepared with Sardinian honey—"Et Sardo cum melle papaver." Egyptian opium is weak in morphine as compared with that of Persia and India, and therefore the law does not forbid its cultivation, so that the plant is on sale in village markets at between £2 and £3 the pound. As an acre of land yields from 8lb. to 10lb. of the plant, the return per acre averages £23, and this makes it a highly profitable crop to grow. Even at £2 the pound cigarette makers would scarcely find themselves able to drug the Egyptian cigarette with any lavishness.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

AFTER THE TWEEDMOUTH INCIDENT.

German Banking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 13.

IN Germany the Monday debates in the Houses of Lords and of Commons have made a most satisfactory impression. It is perhaps due to the solid system of teaching history that the debates in the British Parliament are regularly followed with close interest in the Fatherland. Everybody here knows something definite not only of the "model parliament" convoked by Edward I in 1295 but even of the Witenagemote of Anglo-Saxon times. In the present case the interest for the parliamentary proceedings in England was, of course, greatly enhanced by the fact that Germany was implicated in the subject of the debate. Fortunately one could summarize the impression made in Germany as a general conviction that the Houses of Lords and Commons had fully come up to their glorious tradition. In most countries, it is argued, and most decidedly with our western neighbours, the French, the Opposition parties would have used the opportunity for accusing the Cabinet of underhand dealings and attempted High Treason, whether there was any truth in the statement or not. It is taken as a proof of the good taste of the English Opposition that no attempt was made at fishing in troubled waters. The lasting effect of the incident, as far as German public opinion is concerned, will be growing sympathy with the fair-minded national character of the island realm.

Nor can it be overlooked that the English Press has also come in for its due share of praise in the comments of its German contemporaries. The controversy has proved that it is no longer possible in England to pose as a patriotic hero and saviour by pointing to alleged evil intentions of the Germans. We may add that fortunately the Pan-German criers who made a speciality of the attacks on the policy of the English Government or the champions of the British interest abroad, have lost their hold on the German public already some considerable time ago.

The Tweedmouth incident proved that in both countries the impartiality and wisdom of political circles could withstand these reckless disturbances of which we have heard so much in the last twelve years. The recent improvement of Anglo-German relations stood the test well and inspires us with the hope that the times have changed definitely for the better and that the "Times" will not readily make another attempt at causing a sensation by uncalled-for indiscretion and false accusations.

THE ANALPHABETS IN EUROPE.

The enlistment of soldiers in the countries with Universal military service offers a good opportunity not only for examining the physical features of the whole population but also the educational-culture as far as elementary knowledge is concerned. Thus from the Reports of the recruiting officers we get at the same time interesting statistical data on elementary education. It is instructive to compare the results for the more advanced Continental nations. As in Great Britain Universal Service or Conscription does not exist, we have no figures for England, Scotland and Ireland.

As was to be expected, the precentage of Analphabets is lowest in Germany. There the figure of 7 analphabets among 10,000 recruits in 1900 has since been reduced to about 3 1-2 in the last year. We may therefore take it for granted that in about ten years the whole rubric will be left vacant in the Reports of the military authorities. Some minor States of Europe nearly come up to the German standard. Foremost among them is Sweden with only 8 Analphabets per ten thousand recruits. Switzerland with 18 and Denmark with 20 Analphabets may be grouped together with Germany and Sweden as the countries where elementary education is best provided for.

There is a remarkable jump to the next class of countries. In the Netherlands we find 230 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits. To our greatest surprise a country of as old and high culture as France brings the undesirable number up to nearly its double, viz, 430 in 10,000. Nevertheless France holds the second place among the large European countries.

As a third class we may combine Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The South-Eastern neighbour and ally of Germany, Austria-Hungary, will have to be satisfied with a back seat in our classification, as it reports 2,380 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits. We must conclude that over one fourth of the whole male population in the Dual Empire cannot write nor read and, as matters stand, the proportion may be assumed to be larger still for the female part of the population. Nor is the difference between the Cis-Leithanian and the Transleithanian parts so very striking. Hungary reaching the figure of 2,800 Analphabets cannot influence the whole list so very considerably. It is sad to reflect that the other ally of Germany, viz. Italy, stands also so deep in elementary education. Italy can boast of a civilisation still older than that of France. In fact it was the seat of refined culture when the ancestors of the Germans lived like savages in their forests. But what do we learn from these statistical data? Nearly one third of the Italian recruits, 3,290 out of every 10,000 are unable to read and write. If that is the Report of a country of old culture, we need not be so much astonished that Russia, that was only Europeanized two centuries ago by Peter the Great should have to report more than 8,000 Analphabets among 10,000 recruits.

These figures will be sufficient to show how much has still to be done for spreading elementary education in various countries of Europe. For the struggle of life and for the preservation of economic prosperity the arts of reading and writing are the most indispensable instruments at our disposal. It needs no argumentation that the money spent on elementary public schools is sure to yield its harvest in national wealth. May we not conclude from the above list that the rapid material progress of the German nation in advance of the other Continental nations is to some extent accounted for by the better equipment of her people with elementary knowledge?

GERMAN BANKS.

The now published annual reports of the German banking corporations throw much light not only on the economic fluctuations of the year 1907 but also on the present state of commercial and industrial activity. They prove that in the first half of 1907 the high-pitched enterprising spirit of commercial and industrial circles continued and even accelerated its pushing onward movement, despite the extraordinary stringency of the money market and the high rates of interest then prevalent. No admonitions by experts, economists and bankers were able to persuade consumers to practice retrenchments, because the public was convinced that the steady enhancement of prices for labour and raw materials is yet to be reckoned with for some time to come. Suddenly in autumn the serious commercial crisis set in at New York and throughout the United States; it was due not only to over-speculation but also to the inefficient organisation of the national banking system in America. The downfall of prices on the metal market and the urgent demand for gold in the United States had at last the effect on Germany that people believed in the end of the period of prosperity and reduced their consumption. Nothing like a critical state was observable in the economic life of Germany. The most remarkable consequence was the extraordinary demand for credit, caused alike by the usual high requirements towards the end of the year, by the recall of foreign money invested temporarily in Germany and by the matter of chance, that large remittances were then due for cotton, metal ore, metals, cereals and coal. But the large banks in Germany may claim the merit of having fairly accommodated the solid circles of industry and commerce and of having thus helped them over an otherwise embarassing situation. As a sign of the times the discount rate of the Imperial Bank is pointed to; it reached the highest point ever since the foundation of the Empire, not less than 7 1/2 percents. But the gold in its vaults was thereby kept together. In the beginning of 1908 greater ease prevailed already on the International and Home money markets.

From these conditions of commercial life three characteristic features in all these Reports are easily accounted for. In the first place the dullness in the Stock Exchanges and the slug in the emission of loans had the effect that the income from permanent participations and the valuation of securities were greatly reduced. Secondly all Banks were obliged to extend the granting of credit on behalf of their customers to the uttermost limit compatible with safety. Thirdly all Banks had to result hard by the whole foreign capital that had found investment with them, because there was seen a scarcity of money everywhere. This circumstances caused with all banks some shrinkage of their immediately realisable assets. Most marked was this feature in the concern of the Dresdner Bank and the Schaaffhausener Bankverein, because they have always considered it a main branch of their business to supply credit for prosperous industrial enterprises. They reduced their Dividend from 8 half per cents to 7 because they suffered losses and preferred a very conservative estimate of their chances of recovery, as e.g. in the case of the Sovereign Bank of Canada whose shares they wrote off entirely. On the other hand the two largest German banks viz. the "Deutsch Bank" and the "Disconto-Gesellschaft" were in a position not only to declare the same high Dividend as last year, 12 and 9 percents respectively, but could characterise the business of the year as on the whole satisfactory and progressing.

The whole amount of business done by these four banks shows again record figure. The "Deutsche Bank" with a Capital and Reserves of 15 million Lstr. extended its dealings on the Credit side from 4,272 to 4,570 millions Lstr., while the "Disconto-Gesellschaft" with 11 1-4 millions Lstr. Capital and Reserves advanced from 2,500 to 2,750 million Lstr. Accordingly the gross and net profit figures show an increase over the previous year, allowing the declaration of the same dividend as last year with larger amounts written off. It is impossible to compare the business done by the other two banks with their previous Balance Sheets, as both increased their capital during the year by one million pounds.

Of participations in overseas emissions and enterprises we mention only a few. The Disconto-Gesellschaft issued the 5 per cent. internal gold loan of 1907 of the Argentine Republic, the 4½ percent. Sterling loan of 1907 of the Siamese Government, the 4 percent indentures of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., besides shares of the Moroccan State Bank, the Compagnie Generale de Tramways de Buenos-Ayres and new shares of the General Mining and Finance Company Ltd. This Bank holds also a paramount interest in the Otavi Mining and Railway Company in the Shantung Railway Company and in the Shantung Mining Company of which all satisfactory results are reported. The "Deutsche Bank" was the founder of the Overseas Bank that declares a dividend of 9 per cent and founded new branches at Bell-Ville (Argentina), Temuco (Chile) Trujillo (Peru) and two new City branches at Buenos Ayres.

The Directors of the German Bank look upon the present state of affairs already as on the beginning of a bettering. As an important symptom the "Deutsche Bank" mentions the greater ease on the German market for long investments during the last two months. There has been enough capital saved by the nation to accommodate the demand of municipalities and home Governments, as the former preference given to industrial scrip is disappearing.

GERMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Changes in Berlin architecture. What has once been said of London, viz. that it will be a fine City when it is finished, may with a fair prospect of realisation be applied to the Capital of the German Empire. For it is incredible how rapidly this comparatively new City is undergoing transformations. Already the conviction is gaining ground that by this restless activity and innovation some fine buildings of the past have been pulled down and replaced by more pretentious structures that, from an aesthetic point of view, are no improvement. This experience now comes to the rescue of the Royal Opera House that dates back to Frederic the Great's time. It cannot be used much longer for its present purpose, as it is too small for modern requirements and could only be made safe in case of fire by emporary stairs along its outer walls. Now the idea to pull it down has been happily abandoned. The new Opera is to be built on another site that has been well chosen. It is opposite the new Reichstag building, west of the large Königsplatz. When it is finished, the present Opera House will be handed over to the Municipal authorities, restored to its former beauty and used for some other purpose for which its splendid situation is of importance. The business quarter of the City is also entirely changed. Handsome rows of warehouses with spacious windows have replaced the modest dwelling houses with flats to let. The municipality has built an enormous second Town Hall near the old Red Building, that looks ever so much better in its modern surroundings. The medieval local style is also well represented in the Provincial Museum on the Banks of the Spree. Very good specimens of modern Berlin architecture are the numerous new Hotel buildings on conspicuous sites, e.g. at the Paris Platz and the Podamer Platz. The latest idea is to improve on the Brandenburg gate by widening its lateral colonnades that now form a rather tiny, but by no means ugly appendix. While in the new parts of Greater Berlin residential palaces with every modern comfort are extending further from year to year, the old City in the Centre is undergoing transformations bewildering visitors who have not seen Berlin for ten or twelve years.

H. ASCH.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram.

SIR WALTER HUGHES the Chairman at a Meeting of the Board held yesterday in moving that the Resolution of Government appointing new trustees for the term commencing 1st April said:

In moving that this Resolution be recorded it is right that I should refer to the services of our colleague Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram whose familiar presence we shall miss at future meetings of this Board. Mr. Vijbhucandas joined the Board in November 1891, or about six months before I became Chairman, and has thus served for very nearly 16½ years. Since October 1903 he has held the position of Senior Trustee in point of length of service. He was on leave for 3 months at the end of 1905 owing to a serious illness, which we all very much regretted, but I find that excluding this he has been present at 5/6 out of the 334 meetings of the Board held during his term of office. In proof of the active share he has taken in the business of the Board I may mention that he assisted as a member of the Budget Committee in the preparation of 15 out of the last sixteen Budget Estimates and that his services on that Committee were of great value from his connection with the several branches of business in which his firm are interested and from his intimate knowledge of the work of the Trust. During the period he has served as a Trustee the Revenue receipts have increased very largely. In 1890-91 they aggregated Rs. 42 lakhs; in the year that closes to-day they amounted approximately to Rs. 78 lakhs exclusive of the rebate. Mr. Vijbhucandas has taken an active part in the inauguration of the great schemes we have now in hand, including the Harbour Branch Railway, the great scheme of new docks and the Maragoan-Sewri Reclamation Project, which are destined to make this Port probably the most efficiently equipped trade centre in the world. I have, personally, to thank him very warmly for much valuable assistance and I feel sure the Board will join with me in regretting the loss of his services and in heartily wishing him all possible happiness in his retirement.

The Board will, I am sure, also join with me in regretting the retirement of Mr. F. W. Dickel and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and in bidding them a cordial farewell and in also thanking Mr. Dickel in particular for his services which have been of great advantage

PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE.

FAVOURABLE MAJORITY IN THE COMMONS.

Speech by Mr. Redmond.

MR. ASQUITH DENOUNCES LOSS OF CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The House of Commons has adopted by 313 votes against 167, the Home Rule Resolution moved by Mr. John Redmond, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Asquith, safeguarding the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Redmond's speech was most moderate in tone. He said that the Irish were more determined than ever. They only asked to be treated in the same way as Frenchmen at Quebec and the Dutch in the Transvaal.

The Unionists vigorously opposed the resolution, Earl Percy moving an amendment that the abandonment of Imperial responsibility would imperil the security of Great Britain.

Mr. Birrell urged the claim of Ireland to a substantial share in the management of her own affairs, but now for Home Rule would be the issue of the next election rested with Irishmen, who should make it clear what they were prepared to accept and what safeguards they world offer the minority.

Mr. Asquith refused to vote for the resolution which declared that it was the duty of the present Parliament to establish a legislative or executive system in Ireland, because, he said, it would constitute a gross breach of faith with the electorate. He suggested the modification above referred to.

Earl Percy's amendment was rejected by 334 votes against 148.

LATER.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clark, member for Belfast North, referred to the "lazy and ignorant peasantry of South-west Ireland."

Mr. John O'Connor called Mr. Clark a coward and a cad, and refused to withdraw the expression. The Deputy Speaker thereupon named Mr. O'Connor, but he left the House before his suspension was moved.

TROUBLES IN EAST AFRICA.

Alleged Insult to the Governor.

BRITISH COUNCILLORS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to questions by Sir George Robertson and Sir Gilbert Parker said, that the Governor of East Africa had suspended Lord Delamere and Mr. Bottle from the Legislative Council, for participating in an organized demonstration of an insulting and disorderly character against him.

Lord Elgin approved the suspension, and is now awaiting the Governor's despatch before deciding as to the necessity for further action.

NEW EDUCATION BILL.

A Bishop's Compromise.

ABOLITION OF RELIGIOUS TESTS.

UNIVERSAL PUBLIC CONTROL.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

A debate took place in the House of Lords last night on the compromise Education Bill introduced by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

The discussion indicated the possibility of a settlement of the controversy.

The Bill provides for universal public control, abolition of religious tests and gives the different denominations facilities for Bible-teaching at their own expense.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in supporting the measure expressed his eagerness for a settlement.

Lord Crewe recognized the Bill as an honest attempt at settlement and said he would not object to the second reading.

Lord Lansdowne moved the adjournment of the debate which was adopted.

PRINCE VON BULOW AT VIENNA.

Conference with the Emperor.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Prince von Bulow had an audience, lasting half an hour, with the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, and conferred at some length with Baron Aehrenthal on pending questions.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Prince von Bulow has returned to Berlin.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Kaiser has sailed from Venice for Syracuse.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

A French column, 6,000 strong has left Casablanca for the Mdakra country.

NEW YORK BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Berkmann, the husband of the notorious Anarchist leader Emma Goldman, has been arrested in connection with the New York bomb outrage.

THE EASTER RECESS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Parliament will adjourn from April 15th to 27th for the Easter recess.

THE HILL AFFAIR.

Explanation to Mr. Roosevelt.

CLOSING THE INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Baron Speck von Sternburg called on President Roosevelt for the purpose of closing the Hill incident.

He gave assurances of the Kaiser's good opinion of Mr. Hill and said that apparently remarks made in casual conversation had been distorted by gossip.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE AT GLASGOW.

Socialists' Welcome.

HIS SIN IN INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Mr. Keir Hardie received an ovation from the Socialists at Glasgow when he announced his candidature for the Rectorship of the University. He said that his sin in India was in not seeing through the rose-coloured spectacles of the officials.

PERSIA AND TURKISH INROADS.

Question in the Lords.

NO ANGLO-RUSSIAN SECRET ARTICLES.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

In the House of Lords, Lord FitzMaurice, replying to Lord Lamington, said that Russia and Great Britain were pressing Turkey to limit her unfortunate activity on the Persian frontier.

They were also pressing Persia not to take greater offence than was justified at the reckless conduct of the Turkish Officials.

Lord FitzMaurice emphatically denied the existence of any secret articles in the Anglo-Russian Convention.

THE STATE OF SIAM

Appointment of Commission Urged.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The "Times" publishes a letter, signed "Citizen," stating that the writer has been resident for nearly a decade in Siam. He urges the appointment of a Commission to take evidence as to the condition of Siam before its extra-territoriality is bartered for the States of Malaysia.

The writer criticises the impudent and slovenly Siamese soldiery, the disrepair of the roads, the venality of the legal administration, and the untrustworthiness of the Post Office and continual interruptions of the telegraphs.

PECKHAM BYE-ELECTION.

No Specific Corrupt Practices.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. Isobson, questioned regarding the activity of many associations during the Peckham bye-election, said, he considered that their expenditure went far towards nullifying the Corrupt Practices Act, but it was not illegal. He was considering the possibility of limiting such expenditure without infringing on the popular rights of political propaganda.

CEYLON TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL RATES

Reduction Unnecessary.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Mr. Winston-Churchill, in reply to Mr. Rees, said that the postal and telegraph rates in Ceylon did not appear unduly high. The matter was primarily one for the Ceylon Government.

Lord Elgin had not received any representation justifying him in addressing the Governor on the subject.

OUR TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Funeral of the Volunteers.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Farewell gatherings of Volunteers took place to-night when the "Last Post" was sounded and volleys were fired announcing the disbandment of the Volunteers and the birth of the Territorials.

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Curtailment of Production.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The American cotton mills are curtailing production by twenty per cent.

THE WEST DERBY VACANCY.

Unionist Candidate Selected.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Lord Kerry, a Tariff Reformer, has been selected as the Unionist candidate for the vacancy in West Derbyshire caused by Mr. Victor Cavendish's succession to the late Duke of Devonshire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS.

Chinese Ordered to be Deported.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Three hundred Chinese who have arrived at Vancouver have been ordered to be deported.

News has been received that a small Zhob Levy Corps escort party near Husain Nikka were fired upon the other day by the Suliman Khel tribesmen. The Levies acted with their usual gallantry and killed three of the raiders and captured three rifles. The only casualty amongst the Levies was the Duffadar in charge slightly wounded.

THE RANGOON RIOT.

City Streets Cleared by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 31.

Last night the Military and Police patrols held the streets and a strong force was posted over the Municipal Market to prevent incendiarism by the looters. Fortunately no attempts were made to burn them down. At eight o'clock another part of the town was rushed by budmashes who were foiled in their attempts at looting, although some of them managed to dash into some refreshment stalls and to smash sundry articles in the Chinese quarter.

The tram cars were so seriously stoned that the blinds had to be put up the safety of passengers and as the mischief showed no signs of abatement the service was diverted on to other sections and traffic was stopped earlier than usual. The police were vigorously stoned and Superintendent Hopkins with a posse of police forced an entrance into several houses, only to find them empty as the occupants had escaped by scampering over the house tops. The police then ordered all respectable citizens indoors and by threatening to lock up persons found on the streets after a certain hour tranquility was maintained for the remainder of the night. The British Infantry Regiment of the Devons was kept under arms in case they were wanted.

This morning the bazars were rushed again, but a panic amongst the traders was averted by the prompt appearance of the police, and a public meeting of the elders of the different communities was held this morning by order of the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Peacock, Chinese Adviser to Government, attended. By this means it was sought to concert measures to get the mutineers to assist the authorities in preserving order, but the usefulness of the meeting was impaired by the stall-holders keeping aloof. Last night not a single stall-holder was to be seen on the streets in any part of the city.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Oil Van Ignited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

An accident of a very unusual kind occurred on the East Indian Railway at Patna early on Monday morning. A goods train had started from the station and was clearing the points to get on the up line, when a down goods train crashed into the tail of the train, striking it obliquely. The engine of the Down train struck a petroleum van and was derailed, falling over on its side. In an instant the oil ignited and the crew of the engine were in danger of being burnt to death. They were rescued, but sustained rather serious injury from the flames. It was of course impossible to check the fire, which spread rapidly to the adjoining vehicles. A break-down gang was summoned from Dinapore and every effort was made to prevent the fire from spreading; but the oil ran to burn itself out and work in the vicinity of the blazing mass of wreckage was difficult to carry out. All trains was stopped and the passengers by the Up Punjab Mail, most of them bound for Simla, found themselves kicking up at Patna for some four hours. They could only watch the fire and note how fiercely the oil blazed, dense clouds of smoke rolling away to the north as the wind was blowing in that direction. By 10 a.m., a slight diversion had been made and the Down Passenger train was safely run past the burning wreckage. The Punjab Mail was then similarly taken along the line, passengers seeing for themselves the extent of the fire and damage done. The oil had by that time been nearly consumed, but the heat was so great that clearing of the line could not be completed for several hours. No explanation was forthcoming at the time of the reason for the collision which occurred at the western entrance of the station.

THE RANGOON BANK.

Suit against Major Hobson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

At the Madras High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell, on behalf of the Bank of Rangoon, Ltd., sued Major Hobson, R.A., for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 11,802 due by him to the Bank. Mr. J. W. Stocks, Manager of the Madras branch of the Bank of Rangoon, deposed that since August, 1907, defendant had been a constituent of the Bank. From time to time he had overdrawn his account till he now owed the Bank the sum of money referred to. Defendant was unrepresented. His Lordship, after recording the Bank's testified copy of Major Hobson's account passed a decree as sued for, allowing interest at 6 per cent.

Hobson, it may be remembered, was recently court-martialled. I understand that he has left the country

TUTICORIN SWADESHI S. N. COMPANY.

Port Officer Sued for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

A Tuticorin correspondent telegraphs:—The Swadeshi Steamer Company has served a notice on the Port Officer here claiming damages to the extent Rs. 6,000 up-to-date and Rs. 1,500 for every subsequent day, alleging wrongful detention of its steamer "Gallia."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS,

Wednesday, April 1.

At an examination held at Bombay on 26th March, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Light Horse passed an examination in proficiency:—Sergt. J. R. Hill, Sergt. S. Reed, Corpl D. W. Wilson, Corpl. R. A. Spence.

On the departure to England on leave of Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., P.M.O., 6th Division, the following arrangements will be made:—Colonel R. H. Forman, A.M.S., P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, to act as P.M.O., 6th Division, with effect from the 4th proximo. Lieut.-Colonel S. C. B. Robinson, R.A.M.C., Commanding Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, to act for P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, with effect from the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, MARCH 31.—Col. Cleux, A.M.G., from England.
Capt. Forster, Suffolk Regt., from Secunderabad.
Capt. Sadler, 6th Dragoon. Guards., from England.
Maj. Lilly, 83rd W. L. I., from Cannanore.
Lieut. Borttow, 60th Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
2nd Lt. Upton, 60th Rifles, from Kirkee.
2nd Lt. Chadwick, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lt. Strow, Unattached List, from England.
Capt. Sargent, 123 Rifles, from England.
Lt.-Col. Oldfield, R. E., from Mhow.
Lt.-Col. Foster, 121 Pioneers, from Quetta.
Lt.-Col. Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, from England.
Col. Broome., Remount Dept., from England.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 31.—Lieut. Forteath, 36th Jacob's Horse, to Umballa.
Lt.-Col. Irwine, I.M.S., to England.
Capt. Washington, R.F.A., to Rajputana.
Major Crichton, 10th Hus., to England.
Major Hillard, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Lieut. Borton, The Black Watch, to England.
Capt. Pridham, I.M.S., to England.
Lieut. Vickers, 48th Pioneers, to England.
Major Baynes, 32nd Lancers, to Sealkot.
Major Fenner, 59th Rifles, to England.
Capt. Sterling, 57th Rifles, to England.
Lt.-Col. Fuller, R.A., to Abbottabad.

It is understood that proposals have been submitted to the High Court to remove the Additional Sub-Court from Tutocorin.

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

Manœuvres of the Imperial Service Troops.

THE TIGER SHOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAWLIOR, MARCH 31.

At six o'clock this morning H. H. the Maharaja Scindia drove the Viceroy out in his motor to see a Field Day of the Gawlior troops. After mounting horses the party, which also included Major Pinhey the Resident and Brigadier-General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, arrived on the scene of action by 6-45 a.m. The general idea of the Field Day was as follows:—

There is war between Sabalgarh and Bhind State. On the 30th March the Bhind Force defeated Sabalgarh and drove them back towards Jaxowli. Both forces bivouacked for the night, the Bhind Force at the old Residency and the Sabalgarh Force at Chapia. On the morning of the 31st the Bhind Force wishes to Force the strong position taken up by the enemy at Beipoor Pass. At 7 a.m. this morning the opposing Cavalry having come into contact, the Sabalgarh Force commenced to draw in the outposts and by degrees commenced concentrated all its troops on the main position by Beipoor Pass. The Bhind Force, with their Cavalry well thrown out on the flanks, gradually advanced under cover of their guns till within decisive range when with a cheer they charged and carried the position though met with a determined resistance. The "Cease Fire" was then sounded and the troops ordered to assemble.

All movements had been admirably carried out and both sides had taken all possible advantage of the formation of the ground. When assembled the troops, with His Highness at their head, marched past the Viceroy with a smartness and swing which made it hard to believe that they had been fighting hard all the morning under a broiling sun. The Viceregal party returned to the palace shortly before noon.

News of a big tiger having been brought in the Viceroy went out again in the afternoon. The beat proved successful and a fine tiger fell to His Excellency's rifle.

THE ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

Trial of the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 31.

The charges against Sub-Inspector Keen Haudin of the police, in connection with the allegations of abetment of the murder of two boys named Vishvanath and Krishnamurty in June last, was heard again yesterday, when the prosecution closed their case. The accused Haudin, asked if he wished to make a statement, said that he had nothing further to say than that the evidence against him was all concocted. He reserved his defence for the Madras High Court.

The Special Public Prosecutor, Mr. Lawrence, said that he considered that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused. It may be contended that the evidence against the accused was the statements of condemned men, but he could not find anything in the law of evidence disqualifying men under sentence of death from giving reliable evidence. The Evidence Act did not lay down what quantity of evidence was necessary for a conviction, and he concluded therefrom that the evidence of one man if it was properly appreciated was sufficient to obtain a conviction. He had read the English law on the subject, and found that, in England, a convict's evidence was admissible, and could not find anything in the works of Taylor or Fielding which laid down what value was to be placed on a convict's evidence. There had been ample corroboration of Bapoo's statement, and he had been very consistent in his statement, and the accuracy of what he said, was supported by the statements of his associates and other witnesses. He therefore thought that a strong case had been made out for the committal of the accused.

His Honour reserved orders.

The prosecutor then commenced the next case relating to a cheque of Rs. 350 alleged to be forged by Haudin. This case is proceeding.

ADAMS WYLIE HOSPITAL.

Opening of a New Ward.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday performed the opening ceremony of a phthisical ward at the Adams Wylie Hospital in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentleman. The ward was built out of a donation of Rs. 25,000 made by the late Mrs. Avabai Framji Petit and is named after the late Mr. Nassarvanji M. Petit.

Mr. Adams Wylie in requesting His Excellency to declare the new ward open said that from the very commencement of the founding of the Hospital many persons suffering from phthisis had applied for admission into the Hospital. Those suffering from the disease were not admitted into some of the hospitals in Bombay. Persons suffering from phthisis should be kept as aloof as possible from other patients. At many places in Bombay rooms were often overcrowded and the danger therefore in that case of many persons being infected with phthisis if one of them had already had that disease. The new ward about to be opened was a small one, yet he hoped that those hospitals in Bombay which had no separate phthical wards would follow the lead of the Hospital and open such separate wards. The new ward owed its existence to the munificence of the late Mrs. Avabai F. Petit. She regretted that the philanthropic lady did not live to see that ward open.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the meeting said he had great pleasure in being present there that afternoon. He had read the past history of the Hospital which had in the past to undergo many difficulties, but he was glad to say that that stage had now been passed, thanks to the persevering efforts of Mrs. Dowtie-Wylie. The Hospital had been opened by his predecessor Lord Lamington. At that time the funds of the Hospital were not large owing to the institution being then in its infancy; but he was glad to learn that the funds now amounted to about a lakh of rupees. The public had responded heartily to the appeal for funds for the Hospital. The opening of the new ward introduced a new chapter in the history of that institution. He greatly regretted to say that phthisis was on the increase in Bombay, and he was shocked to find in some of the hospitals in Bombay patients suffering from phthisis being treated in the same wards with patients not suffering from that disease. This should not happen since phthisis was a contagious disease and there was the risk of other patients being infected with it. In England patients suffering from phthisis were kept in quite separate wards. Patients in the early stage of the disease should be promptly taken to hospitals for treatment as there was a possibility of their recovering in that case. He congratulated Mrs. Wylie and the other willing helpers of the Hospital on their being able to achieve the success they had done. Those who helped the Hospital should feel the satisfaction of having helped towards the lessening of suffering.

His Excellency then proceeded to the new ward and expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements made in the ward for the patients. He then declared the ward open.

A donation of Rs. 1,000 from H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana was announced.

A vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor terminated the proceedings.

THE FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

Rupees 1,20,825 has up-to-date been subscribed to the Indian Famine Fund.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Scarcity of Accommodation in Bombay.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, when there was a full attendance of members, and the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided.

The Board resumed consideration of a circular on a memorandum by the Chairman on Government letter inviting the views of the Trustees on the development of road communication and residential areas in the island of Bombay.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in speaking of the question of house accommodation for two classes of the community—the Europeans and Parsis—suggested that they should direct the attention of Government to the necessity of carrying out reclamations in the vicinity of the Fort. Mr. Cuffe instanced how tenements had been taken up at Marine Lines, on the Wellington Lines, the Cooperage and at Colaba; and speaking particularly for Europeans, thought that, if there were another 150 residences available in proximity to the business quarter, they would be taken up. He considered that the Trust should co-operate with any other body in solving the question of the existing congestion.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula was of opinion that the scheme that would do the greatest good to the city was the Mahim Woods scheme; and therefore he believed that the Board should carry out those improvements which were of the greatest benefit to the largest number. To his mind, if the matter rested between the improvement of Mahim Woods and reclamations, the Board should plump for the Mahim Woods scheme.

Mr. Cuffe said it was desirable that Government should be informed that a Reclamation scheme in Back Bay would add to the residential area of the city.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, was of opinion that, though it was the duty of the Trust to see to the mitigation of congestion among the poorer classes, yet they must realise, that there was a great scarcity of accommodation for the wealthy classes; and that if they found that the wealthy classes favoured reclamation in Back Bay, there was nothing to preclude the Trust from letting Government know something to that effect.

After some further discussion, the subject was postponed.

TELEGRAPH PEONS' STRIKE.

Peons still Defiant.

THE two hundred and sixty-four khaki-clad peons of the Telegraph Department who are on strike are still congregated on the ground to the west of the Telegraph Office. In reply to our representative, who interviewed them, the men expressed their determination to be loyal to their first resolve to get their grievances redressed or surrender their uniforms. They are now where they have been since the midnight of Sunday last and intend to remain till a solution has been arrived at, no matter how long this period may embrace. According to our report published yesterday, the men were to have been called upon by the authorities to send in a deputation to the Superintendent. Subsequent inquiries instituted by our representative disclosed the fact that the men were twice prevailed upon to follow up the suggestion kindly thrown out by Mr. Leslie, but the spokesmen of the ringleaders deny this. They seem very anxious to meet the authorities in a body, but feel diffident in sending a deputation, for they fear retribution will, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, fall on the representative men when matters have settled down to their normal course.

As to their demand for superior service it was pointed out to them that while the postal peons deal largely with money they—the telegraph peons—do not. This evidently is the view of Government. In reply the men admitted that apparently this was the case, but when one came to look deeper into the case one would find that while the postal peons handled money, they had no receipts for "unpaid" and for "to pay" messages, which if lost had to be recovered from their wages. This, they contend, is equivalent to dealing with money, or, as the authorities say, being walking bankers.

Seeing this small khaki-clad band continuously occupying the same place of vantage one naturally asks himself if the presence of these men is not a menace to the city from a sanitary point of view. We are happy to state that Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, of the Marine Lines, has grasped the situation, and has kindly permitted the men to use his stables, outhouses, etc. These men appear to be very grateful to Mr. Dalal for his kindness to them.

A word of praise must be given the police. From the moment the strike became an actuality Inspector T. Shaw, with a "posse" of men has been on the scene prepared for eventualities. It is gratifying to notice that their attentions have not up to yesterday, been needed, for the men are as peaceful as ever.

They held a meeting on Monday night at the Maidan where it was decided that they should continue the strike for a month and if they did not receive a reply to their demands within four days they should petition the Government of India, and ask for redress. The men seemed to be fully determined to keep on, and made their arrangements for their meals on the Maidan itself. The authorities, on the other hand, appear to be equally firm. And as they find that the work done by the postal peons enabled them to despatch telegraphic messages without any appreciable difficulty they are issuing notices to the men to return to work within 24 hours on the penalty of dismissal. From 9 p.m., Monday to 7 p.m., yesterday about 2,000 deferred, and about seven or hundred ordinary and urgent messages were delivered by the Postal peons. 21 Postal peons are working day and night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A telegram from the Telegraph employes of Calcutta, similar to one from Bombay, was sent yesterday to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy expressing disappointment and surprise at the apparently unsympathetic way in which appeals regarding new watches have been ignored. The message ends by saying that they make this final appeal as evidence of the existing grave discontent which may result in seriously affecting departmental and public interests.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The new watches of Telegraph Signallers were initiated at midnight without any trouble.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Views on Indian Unrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

At the annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association yesterday, the speech of the President, Mr. Lockhart Smith dealt largely with the past and existing unrest in India.

Mr. H. W. Sparkes said he thought that the very people who were clamouring for driving out the British from India would be the first to go down on their bended knees and ask the Government to stay on any terms they would like to dictate. This was not his own view but the view of the moderate party and also many Bengalees, who do not enter into politics.

Mr. W. J. Simmons, the next speaker, said that as regards the unrest the situation was much the same, and it is still a serious one, because it has entered upon a stage in which we find that attempts were made to blow up the Lieutenant-Governor's train and at shooting people, such as Mr. Allen and Mr. Hickenbotham. No clues at all had been obtained in these cases. The clock would certainly be set back, if they resort to violence. What Mr. Simmons dreaded most is the secret society, which is said to have been formed with the view of shielding those men who should otherwise be brought to justice. He would very much rather see leaders of opinion protest against such acts, than sit still and look on.

The Council for the present year was then elected and the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual Prize Distribution and Dance, in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, took place in the Town Hall last night, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, giving away the prizes.

A large number of volunteers, their officers, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the Corps Work were present among whom Colonel Murray, Commanding the Royal Scots and Major John Pollen, R.V.R., were the most prominent.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, A.-D.-C., Commanding the Corps, in opening the proceedings, stated that the battalion had been inspected by the Inspector General of Volunteers in January last and General Pearson had given a very favourable report on the turn out and efficiency of the Corps on that occasion. He was pleased to say that H. E. the Governor had accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps which was now in a higher state of efficiency than it had been for many years past. The total strength on the 31st March 1908 was 603 consisting of 23 Officers and 585 Volunteers, of whom 17 Officers and 502 Volunteers are extra-efficients 5 Officers and 21 Volunteers are efficient and 2 Officers and 2 Volunteers were non-efficient. Of the non-efficients 2 Officers and 1 Volunteer were in England and 1 Volunteer was on the sick list. The total increase during the year was 29; these being an increase in the adult members of 30 and a decrease in the cadets of 10. As regards Musketry there were this year 143 Marksmen as against 88 last year, 431 1st class shots as against 478, and 21 2nd class shots, against 7 last year, the increase in 2nd class shots as being due to the increased difficulty of the cadets course. The attendance at Commanding Officer's Parades throughout the year exclusive of camp had never been less than 11 out of a total of 210 adult members. The Camp at Santa Cruz in February was well attended and the Corps had put in much practical work in the field while in camp including an 8 mile march after dark in a little over 2 hours followed by a bivouac near Powai Lake. The average attendance at the parades in camp was 307 while an average of 367 members attended one or other of the parades each day and 111 cadets were in camp for the whole week. The Battalion Rifle Meeting which had just concluded was very successful both as regards the increased number of entries and better shooting; Sergeant Major Rose won the championship medal with a score of 202 out of a possible 210, Volunteer Osborne being 2nd with 191, and competition for all the team matches was very keen. He congratulated D Company on securing 1st and 3rd places in the Telegraph Officers' Challenge Shield open to all Telegraph Offices in India and Burma the 1st team scoring 409 out of a possible 420. Cr. Sergt. McKinnon made 83 out of 84 and won the Brind Cup for the best score in this competition. D Company also won the Prince of Wales Ambulance Shield making 77 per cent in the examination.

The Commandant stated that the corps was still in the anomalous position of being a rifle corps without a range on which they could fire as of right, and he had to thank the Officers of other Volunteer Corps for lending the use of their ranges and particularly the G. I. P. R. Vols., and without their generous assistance in this respect the Corps would cease to exist. The Cyclist Company had distinguished themselves by a route march to Poona in full marching order and leaving Bombay at 5-30 one afternoon they reached Poona at 12 noon on the following day. In a City like Bombay every able bodied European should be ready if required to take up arms, and it had been suggested to him that a reserve Company should be formed with this object, and he would be very pleased to start such a Company if sufficient names were forthcoming. In conclusion the Commandant thanked the Brigadier General for all the assistance he had given the corps during his command of the Bombay Brigade and his interests in the Cups which was evidenced by his presence that evening.

General Greenfield then gave away the prizes, Major John Pollen distributing the Company prizes.

The list of Prize Winners included the following:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st prize.—Gold medal, Rs. 202.
2nd prize.—Silver medal, Rs. 191.
3rd Prize.—Bronze medal, Rs. 188.
Sergt-Major G Rose, Rs. 75.
Vol C Osborne, Rs. 75.
Sergt-Instr, W Taylor, Silver Cup presented by Messrs Lund & Blockley.
Sergt A D'Silva, Rs. 25 (Messrs. Soundy & Co's prize).
Q-M-Sergt J H Downing, Rs. 70.
Sergt-W C Shepherd, Rs. 50.
Vol C H Baker, Rs. 50.
Cr-Sergt E S Lynn, Rs. 30.

MARCHING COMPETITION.

Cadets—1st, "K" Coy, Corpl V Threfall, Rs. 50; 2nd, "H" Coy, Cr-Sergt. W Luxe, Rs. 30.
Adults—1st, "F" Coy, Sergt H. Honey, Rs. 100; 2nd, "D" Coy, Sergt A D'Silva, Rs. 50.

The Bayley Company Challenge Shield, won by "D" Coy; the Nicholson Challenge Cup, won by "D" Coy; the Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup, Lce-Corpl G R Edie, "D" Coy, with Silver Medal; the Blaney Challenge Cup, and Rs. 50 won by "H" Coy; the Highland Challenge Cup, won by "F" Coy; the Bayley Challenge Cup, won by "D" Coy; the Tennant Memorial Sergts' Challenge Cup, Sergt W. C Shepherd, "D" Coy, and Sergt F. T Gidney, "C" Coy, with Silver Medals.

The Tennant Memorial Drill Challenge Cup.—"A" Coy, Ar.-Sergt. P J Boyletts; "A" Coy, Vol E Barney; "D" Coy, Cr-Sgt J A Mackinnon; "D" Coy, Corpl Seli; "D" Coy, Corpl E Menezes; "D" Coy, Lce-Cpl C H Cook; "D" Coy, Lce-Cpl. G R Edie; "D" Coy, S De Silva; "D" Coy, Vol C H Blaker; "D" Vol G Cress; "D" Coy, Vol A Daly; "D" Coy, Vol J B De Souza; "D" Coy, Vol H G Green; "D" Coy, Vol R F Gordon; "D" Coy, Vol R T Martin; "D" Coy, Vol A E Taylor; "F" Coy, Lce-Cpl S De Gama; "F" Coy, Vol M Grindel; "F" Coy, Vol T Hughes.

The Bayley Challenge Shield, won by Sergt F. T Gidney, "C" Coy.

Adjutant's Drill Prize.—1st, "M" Coy, Rs. 40, Lce-Cpl. Vaz; 2nd, "L" Coy, Rs. 20, Sg. Coates. Ar-Sergt. P J Boyletts, Rs. 10. Vol E Barney, Rs. 10. Cr-Sergt S Simpson, Rs. 10. Vol G Clarke, Rs. 10. Sergt F T Gidney, Rs. 10. Corpl T Brennan, Rs. 10. L Corpl C H Cooke, Rs. 10. Cr-Sergt J. A Mackinnon, Rs. 10. Cy V Hildreth, Rs. 10. Corpl G Catley, Rs. 10.

Brigadier-General Greenfield then observed that he was very glad to have the opportunity and the honor of being present there that evening and giving away the prizes. This honor, he was glad to observe, was shared by their late distinguished officer Major John Pollen (Applause). He was desired to express the regret of General Alderson, Commanding the Poona District, for his unavoidable absence owing to a previous engagement. He congratulated them on the very satisfactory report from the Inspector-General and endorsed, from his personal experience of the corps, every remark made by the Inspector-General. Their Commanding Officer had made a full statement and it was satisfactory to see how the efficiency of the Corps was progressing in spite of the difficulty about the range which he believed they would shortly get. (Applause) He congratulated them all on their general efficient state.

The Hall was then cleared of the chairs and sofas and the dancing was commenced which continued until the small hours of the morning. Mr. Ardeshir J. Oomrigar was responsible for the excellent catering.

At the Adams-Wylie Hospital yesterday Mr. G. Lund requested His Excellency the Governor to award the Shield and Medals of Merit to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Team. In 1903 the Shield was won by the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, in 1906 by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, in 1907 by the Port Defence Volunteers and in 1908 the Shield had come back to Bombay with a total of 77 per cent. of marks which the examiners considered to be exceedingly good.

The Shield and Medals, instituted by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were then awarded by H. E. the Governor.

THE LATE SIR A. COLVIN.

Proposed Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 31.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" correspondent suggests that the Talukdars and landholders of Oudh should open a fund in memory of their old friend, Sir Auckland Colvin, who did so much for them and after whom the Talukdars' school, Lucknow, is named, and erect a memorial statue of him in the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

THE RIVAZ MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 31.

The subscribers to the "Sir Charles Rivaz Memorial Fund" will be interested to hear that the picture is finished and is expected to reach Lahore some time in May. The commission to paint the portrait of the late Lieutenant-Governor for the Lawrence Hall was given to the Hon. Mr. John Collier, who painted the portraits of Sir William Mackworth Young and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Those who have seen the portrait think it an excellent likeness.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Lecture by Mr. Sahlin.

Yesterday at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty Mr. Axel Sahlin of Messrs Julian Kennedy, Sahlin and Co., gave a lecture on "The Present and Future Development of the Iron and Steel Industry in India." The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie presided.

Mr. Sahlin during the course of his lecture said:—Some eight years ago I was sent by an English firm to the South of Spain, to investigate an iron ore mine. The iron ore was found in a hill resembling a gigantic whale stranded in the midst of a level plain, the back-bone of the whale consisted of a vein of pure iron ore, some 200 feet wide, inclining towards the North. To ascertain how deep the vein did extend into the earth, we sunk a pit at the foot of the hill penetrating the alluvial surface. At a depth of some 230 ft. the ground suddenly gave way below the feet of the explorers. A man was lowered into a large cave, in which were found Roman mining implements. A spiral passage-way wound upwards, wholly dug out in ore, and reaching to within 10 ft. of the surface, where it suddenly had been closed by the collapse of the overhanging limestone roof. For 1,500 years this mine had been untouched and unknown, but the clever way in which the work had been opened, indicated the high skill of those miners of antiquity.

In the 18th century, that great age, productive of new lines of thought, territorial changes and political convulsions, great inventions paved the way for future developments. The discovery of the value of mineral fuel, Corle's great but unrewarded invention of the puddling process, and the modest Rinman's application of chemical science to iron-making, thereby creating the science of metallurgy, all prepared the way for Watt's steam engines driving our factories, for Fulton's steamships spanning the seas, for Stephenson's locomotives traversing the continents, and laid the real foundation for the modern Iron and Steel industry. In the middle and second-half of the 19th century followed the introduction of "heated blast," then Bessemer's great discovery, that by blowing air through molten iron, this could be converted into steel in the course of a few minutes,—the "Bessemer process"—followed by "Siemen's application, showing that, by a slower and more deliberate process, the same result was obtained if pre-heated air was passed over the surface of a liquid iron bath of a high temperature.

In our days two important discoveries have been added to the foundations on which the iron industry rests. The first is the direct use of blast furnace waste gases for driving engines, and the second is the employment of electric forge for transmission of power and for metallurgical conversion.

With such feats before us, great minds and organizators have further built on the above foundations and built well. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. proposes now to create here in India, works with a capacity of 400 tons per day of 24 hours. At the same time America is producing works in which one single department will have a capacity of 400 tons of finished steel per hour. Last year a Wire Rod Mills were started in Canada, France and America, which produce 72 miles of 1 in. wire rod per hour. In other words, the steel rod passes out from the Mill at a rate of speed higher than that maintained by one of the London and North-Western Railways Scotch Expresses. In the American North-West three men operating a steam shovel actually mine and load on Railway tracks 7,000 tons of Iron ore in a single day.

Machinery unloads a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron ore out of the hold of the steamer and places it on railway tracks in 4 hours and twenty minutes.

India appears on the list with about 2½,000 tons, while the consumption of iron and steel in this country, amounts to over 20 times the quantity actually produced within the limits of the country. The consumption of Iron ore in 1906 was 103,000 tons, of which Bankar Works consumed some 70,000 tons and native smelters about 32,000 tons.

But the East—also India—is awakening. The

costly, and the construction of a sufficiently large reservoir would have required a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs.

Finally, a tract of land was found to the North of Kalimati Station, on the Bengal Nagpore Railway, 182 miles West of Calcutta. The tract measures 23 square miles of jungle, of little value at present, in which are scattered a few small villages inhabited by Santal people. The land is bordered on the South by the Bengal Nagpur Railway line, on the West by the Kerkhai River, near its junction with the Subernrekha River; to the North the latter river forms the boundary, which is closed on the East by a line of wild and rugged hills.

Of this tract of land, a slice of 5 square miles sufficient for the works and town has been acquired by expropriation, and the remaining 17½ square miles are also secured by long lease. The policy of securing this large tract of land is one of undoubted wisdom.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Having thus made sure of raw material, land, water supply and railway transportation, the next questions to be settled are those of products and capacity of plant and markets for its products.

(1) It was found that India imported about 40,000 tons of "rounds iron" annually. The materials available at Kalimati Works lend themselves particularly well to the manufacture of this metal.

(2) The Government of India has, as an encouragement, given a standing order for 200,000 tons of steel rails, during a period of 10 years provided they be of the rails, furnished at Kalimati, will come up to the very severe specification of the Indian Government. The imports of rails into India have been growing rapidly since 1901, and are certain to reach the amount of 200,000 tons per annum, at the time when the New Works start rolling rails. If only 40 per cent. of this amount can be secured for the new works, it will consume the entire product of the steel plant as at present projected.

But in addition, India imports about 40,000 tons of steel joist and structural shapes. The Rail Mill at Kalimati will be designed in such a manner that it will readily lend itself to the economical manufacture of these sections, for which Calcutta is the best market.

(3) The import of bars, almost exclusively steel bars, into India, is also growing steadily and should, at this time, have reached the figure of 150,000 tons per annum. The works have therefore been equipped with two Bar Mills, which will produce all sizes of bars round, square, hexagon, flat, and shapes down to ⅜in. round.

Mr. Carnegie, the Scotch-American Steel King and founder of Braeric, than whom no man in the steel business wasever more successful, used to pride himself that he had made all his millions in manufacturing three articles, viz., rails, bars and plates. The Tata Steel Co. intend to enter the industrial field in a most conservative manner, and to limit their field of activity to a few articles. They do not expect to conquer the entire market of India or to produce all these articles which a customer may require, but they do confidently expect that in the manufacture of the articles, which they propose to place on the market, viz. foundry iron for castings, rails and bars, they shall be able to meet all competitors, at the same time as they will furnish a manufacture of superior quality.

There is no question that India offers wide fields for other specialities. The 28,000 miles of railways of to-day will soon be 30,000, 40,000 probably 50,000 miles and will require hundreds of thousands of railway wagons, each of 20 tons with at least two axles and four wheels, fitted with steel tyres. The wheels, axles and tyres are now imported, and the quantity is sufficient to keep an establishment of considerable dimensions in full operation.

Plates for ship-building, boilers, tank work, bridges, tanks, railway wagons, irrigation pipes, etc., are being imported to the extent of about 40,000 tons. Other thousands of tons arrive in the form of corrugated

TOWN.

Recognising the importance of retaining skilled men when once secured, and of maintaining them in the best possible physical and mental condition, the Directors of the Steel Company are planning to build in the jungle, close to the Works, a model town. As the winds at Kalimati are constantly westerly, it was advisable that this town should be located to the west or north-west of the Works. Good fortune willed that just at this place was found a sloping ridge with perfect natural drainage, and with a superb view towards the North, over the Subenrekha River towards a magnificent forest clad mountain, the Dalma, 3,000 ft. high. Turning towards the South, the ground slopes gently towards the Bengal Nagpore Railway and the Kerkhai River, one beyond the railway may be seen the dark blue foot hills of the wild Gummuhishini Range, where the iron ore lies waiting.

One might have gone far and wide over the broad land of India without being able to find a more delightful situation.

Besides the necessary bungalows for officers, and the more modest cottages for foremen and skilled mechanics, and coolie lines of improved pattern, the town will contain a town hall and resting house, bungalows for the Company's Directors, and for the railway and Government Inspectors, who may be engaged at the Works, club, with tennis courts and swimming pool for officers, library with reading rooms, tennis courts and swimming pool for foremen and mechanics, school buildings for European and Natives, a non-denominational church or assembly room, hospital with detached ward for infectious diseases, bazaars for coolies and shops catering to the wants of the more civilised.

A police station with jail, and a passenger and goods Railway station are of necessity included.

The town will be lighted by electric light from the Works, and supplied with filtered water pumped from the Subenrekha River. There will be a fire system, with hydrants and hose carriages. A modern sewage system, with disinfecting tanks, is being provided, whereby a valuable fertiliser may be obtained for fruit and garden farms, which in the future may supply the isolated community with a great part of its agricultural necessities.

The Directors of the Company have also wisely concluded that it is to their advantage and interest to do everything in their power to elevate the mental standard and physical comfort of their workmen. Much cannot be done for men living in ordinary coolie lines, and it is therefore intended that deserving workers shall be given an opportunity and encouragement to acquire small plots of land on which to construct their own modest houses, and plant gardens. If the plan is carried out, in time it will create a home-loving, settled population of workmen, who will realise that their own interests and that of the Company are identical.

The large area of land, which has been deemed indispensable, will also enable the Company, in future, to add new departments to their plant, and so settle comfortably the additional population which will be required to take care of these departments.

Assuming that inside of 4 years, 4,000 workmen will be employed at the Kalimati Works, the indications are that the town must be constructed on a scale to accommodate a population of 16,000 people directly dependent on the Works. To serve these 16,000 people there must be added another 4,000 tradesmen, artisans, merchants and supply people of all classes. We may therefore expect that within 5 years, over 20,000 people will be settled on the land now being seemed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

TRAFFIC.

The railway traffic created by a plant of this description is considerable. When the works are started there should arrive daily in Kalimati Station 35 Railway wagons loaded with ore, 45 wagons with coal, 10 wagons with limestone, 3 wagons with manganese ore, 5 wagons with various supplies, and at least 8 wagon loads of provisions for the town. About 20 wagons loaded with iron and steel will be sent daily from Kalimati Station. The total daily traffic will therefore amount to about 123 loaded wagons, and about 100 empties.

Assuming an average load of 20 tons, and an average haul per wagon, of 110 miles, the traffic created by the Tata Works will reach about 2,71,000 ton-miles per day, or about 100,000,000 ton-miles per year.

RESULTS.

With raw materials which throughout may be rated as first class at cost which is lower than in any manufacturing centre of which I have any knowledge, with railway freights which are amongst the most moderate ever recorded;

with a directly dependent, preferential, market territory comprising the one half of three continents, and more than half of the population of the entire globe;

with the advantage of the direct and interested support of the Agents the time of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., who are already the largest iron and steel importers in Bombay and who know the country and its needs, who have every facility for disposing of the products of the works, who, besides have offices in China, and Japan, as well as in London, Paris and New York;

with all natural conditions round the plant such as water supply, drainage, building ground, etc., favourable;

With a plant designed as a whole, not piecemeal, in which not a single detail will be experimental, in which no feature, not previously tested and retested, will be admitted, where simplicity, strength and durability have been aimed at rather than the most theoretical economy and refinement of detail, there remains only one factor which will in all the other factors favourable, could make success in any way doubtful. I refer to the personal equation.

In the first place success depends on the personality of the General Manager. Then on the skill, experience, loyalty and courage of his lieutenants, foremen and skilled mechanics. And on the possibility of selecting and training the proper elements, amongst the Indian population, so that they may gradually take the place of the Europeans who, during the first period of activity, must be imported to take all leading positions.

Finally, on a sufficient supply of coolie labour.

To shoot mosquitos in the jungles of Bengal, organise and train a working force of 4,000 men composed of so many different elements, to prevent, clashing, strife, caste, creed and prejudice, to check envy, ill will, interference, and to maintain a high state of health and well being, this is indeed a task which cannot be taken lightly.

Before my arrival in India, I must admit that I entertained some doubts of the feasibility of organising such a force and my first steps on my arrival were to visit various mills and establishments in Bombay, Nagpore and Calcutta. I found that the problem had been solved. At Nagpore, one of the greatest cotton mills of the world, the Empress Mills, are run with admirable system, with apparent ease, with perfect records, and with watchfulness on every detail. The men who operate this establishment, with the single exception of an English specialist, managing a detached department, are all born and educated in India and trained under their present leader. I do not need to refer to the success of this great plant, to the splendid financial results obtained, to the excellent order, system and efficiency of the management. These matters are known all over India. I can only say that since I had the honour and pleasure of meeting the General Manager, Mr. Basonji, who, under the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata's guidance, created this establishment, I know that men exist, who are capable of solving the personal equation. What has been done at Nagpore can be done in Kalimati. My last doubt as to the final success of the great undertaking, in regard to which I have had the pleasure of addressing you, is therefore done and I can most earnestly and emphatically state that I am convinced and firmly believe that these new works, on the creation of which we are now hard at work, will be a success and a benefit to this great country as sure as there can be any certainty in any human undertaking.

P. S.—During the first days of the year 1906, the Directors decided to locate the plant near Kalimati. On February 12th the base and zero lines, locating the works, were fixed, the surveys having been completed. On February 14th a prearranged cablegram instructed our Pittsburg office to proceed with the designs for buildings. Since this date the three miles of railway approach has been arranged and work on same has begun. The site of the works is being graded so as to permit the ground to settle with the coming rains, a large Works reservoir is being constructed, also a weir 1,200 ft. long across the Subenrekha River, and a pump house on the southern bank of the Kharkai. Survey for the water pipe has been completed and proposals for this large item are invited. Sand and building stone in large quantities are being assembled; brick works have been constructed and temporary and permanent bungalows are in course of construction. Least and last the camps and works have been connected with the outside world by a telephone line 5 miles long. This preparatory work is being carried out so as to get a good and fair start for the actual work of construction with the beginning of cool weather.

The Hon. Mr Muir Mackenzie, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that while they followed with close attention the lecturer's masterly sketch of the development of iron industry from remote and hoary antiquity up to the present time in the various countries of the world, they could not have failed to see his eye kindle with excitement when he came to talk of the resources of India. It was unnecessary for him to add a word to the eloquent phrases used by the to commend to them the self-evident proposition that the need for developing iron industry in India was enormous. The fact that the scheme had been prepared after a most careful and elaborate preliminary investigation was a sufficient guarantee for the success of this magnificent enterprise. He needed not to say that the Government of India—whose eminent representative, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Industry, was present among them that night—and the humbler Government of Bombay were united in one King, though in some things their opinions differed. That one thing was their desire to see India self-sufficing, administratively as well as industrially. (Hear, hear). He thought that the real meaning of the word "Swaraj" was thus self-sufficingness. They wanted to see India provide her own best men and her own self-sufficing industries in every branch of life, and they believed that an undertaking like this was the best guarantee that that ideal would be attained.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Dorab J. Tata a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AFRICA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa" from the Victoria Dock No. 8 to-day:—The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8. Dock passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, 7 a. m. sharp.

Addington, Lt-Col H H
Allen, Miss
Armstrong, Col G J
Bayward, Mr and Mrs A
Becker Mr and Mrs C M
Bevis, Mr W G
Bevis, Miss W G
Bonflett, Mr
Butler, Major and Mrs H H
Bradbur, Mr D P
Carmichael, Mr L J
Carrington, Lt R H
Castopoulos, Mr
Chiesa, Mr
Crapek, Prof Frederic
Dundas, Mr and Mrs G L
Dickie, Mrs M
Eadie, Mr
Faithful, Miss A
Frank, Mr W
Fraser, Lt S
Gradewitz, Mr W
Gasler, Mr
Groong, Surg-Lieut
Gunner, Mr E O
Haughton, Col E H
Holt, Mr and Mrs
Hender, Miss Ten Gate
Hutchings, Mr H F
Hasn, Dr
Hesbich, Mr G
Hill Mr and Mrs Jabez
Hornburg, Major and Mrs
Jaime, Major and Mrs W H
Knyvett, Mr and Mrs A
Knyvett, Miss
Layne, Revd and Mrs A, child and infant
Lockard, Mr and Mrs H
Lockard, Miss
Letherow, Major H
Lyle, Mr and Mrs H
Macgeagle Mrs M L
Mackie, Mr and Mrs
Milburn, Revd J
Millard, Revd H
Munn, Major R G
Normand, Mr A R
Patterson, Miss
Phelps, Mr H
Pfleiderer, Revd and Mrs 7 children and 2 infants
Porter, Mr A W A
Rahm, Mr O
Rosseley, Revd and Mrs, child and infant
Rosevyeare, Miss
Rathbun, Mr G S
Robinson, Miss
Robinson, Revd J W
Shakespear, Mr and Mrs L W
Sherman, Mr A E
Smith, Mr and Mrs D M
Steenwyk, Baroness de Vos van
Struble, Mr
Stallard, Revd O W
Stoll, Mr A G
Slyper, Mr H
Severson, Mr O J
Vachnadady, Mr S A
Ward, Mr E and Mrs S
Wadil, Miss
Wallace, Lt J T
Wagnhope, Capt A G
Whitehead, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Mr N A R
Wyrick, Mr A E
Wescott, Right Revd F
Wescott, Revd A H
Whittle, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Dinshaw Mr and Mrs S C
Dinshaw Master R D
Dinshaw, Mr and Mrs R D

RINDERPEST AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 31.

Rinderpest has broken out in Karachi and since the 15th instant, in all 45 cases have occurred, of which 7 proved fatal and 20 recovered under treatment. Doctor Haji, Veterinary Graduate in charge, Dr. Richmond, Mr. Crawford, the Veterinary Dispensary authorities are doing their utmost to stamp out this cattle pest. A Rinderpest Hospital has been started and 13 animals are now under treatment there. The Collector issued a circular advising the residents to have their cattle inoculated with the Rinderpest protection serum. Several bullocks belonging to the Municipality, have been inoculated and even milk sellers, who are ordinarily so suspicious of European methods, are resorting to inoculation for the protection of their kine.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorder of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who was for from chronic diabetes for a period exceeding over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguish t author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. C. Bhanti. Disciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is, that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

Arguments in the revision petition case filed on behalf of Chidambaram Pillay and two others against the order of the District Magistrate, remanding the three petitioners to custody in connection with the proceedings started under section 107, clause 4, was concluded yesterday at the Madras High Court, before a Full Bench. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Mr. L. M. Wynch, Collector of Tinnevelly, comes here to be present to-morrow when the Governor receive the Tinnevelly deputation.

LATER.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs:—At the Additional District Magistrate's Court to-day before Mr. E. H. Wallace the sedition case against Chidambaram Pillay was called. The Magistrate informed N. K. Ramaswamy Iyer who appeared for the accused that the prosecuting Inspector was not prepared to go on with the case to-day. The Court, therefore, proposed to remand the accused in custody till 6th April. Ramaswamy Iyer said that he had two applications to make. The first was to have separate trials for Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva, whereupon the Court remarked that they were to be tried separately: the second application was for the release of Chidambaram Pillay on bail on the following, among other grounds:—Since 12th instant accused have been in custody. Opportunities for instructing their legal advisers have been limited. Interviews with the legal advisers were in the presence of the Jailor.

On account of security proceedings being taken against six respectable Vakils, on account of numerous criminal prosecutions instituted or threatened and on account punitive police panic that has been created, is has been rendered impossible for any competent friend to give instructions to Vakil. Although sections 124A and 153A are non-bailable the accused in all section cases instituted in this country have been permitted to be on bail. Courts and the Legislature have required bail with a view to secure attendance of accused and not to make it punitive. Accused were not likely to abscond or evade trial. The Legislature had desired the Courts to be lenient to accused until conviction resulted. The evidence against accused consisted mainly, if not solely, of that of the Police subordinates.

The Magistrate remarked that the matter was absolutely for his discretion. Taking all circumstances of the case into consideration, and also the public excitement it was desirable that accused should remain in Jail until trial. The Prosecuting Inspector had informed the Court that he would be ready to proceed with the case on 6th April. As the period was so very short accused was remanded. The Magistrate added that he considered it desirable the case should be disposed of as quick as possible. Accused was then taken back to jail.

Subramania Siva's case will be taken up to-morrow. His trial will take place immediately after that of Chidambaram Pillay.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

Large Budget Deficit.

EFFECT OF THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 31.

The Financial Statement for 1908-09 was presented this morning in the U. P. Legislative Council. The Budget which was a prosperity budget, has been turned into a deficit budget by the famine. 115 1-2 lakhs of revenue, was suspended. Apart from that there would be large arrears. The total falling off of receipts are one crore 53 lakhs and the loss to provincial revenues nearly 38 lakhs, while the total expenditure goes up by 64 1-4 lakhs. The expenditure as compared with the budget for 1907-08 rises by 16 lakhs. There is an anticipated loss on the year's working of 34 3/4 lakhs. The Government of India have to provide 14 3/4 lakhs in order to close the accounts merely in equilibrium.

To the question by the Raja of Partabgarh as to whether Government considered it expedient in order to preserve Talukdars' estates a section might be added in the Oudh Laws Act giving Talukdars right of preemption in respect of sale of Taluks against non-talukdars, Government replied it had not as yet been able to examine the question thoroughly.

A DARING BURGLAR.

Plucky Action by a Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 31.

At half-past three o'clock this morning, the house of Captain Bush, R. A., was entered, in the cantonment by a Chinese burglar. Mrs. Bush, being awakened from deep, saw a figure standing near her dressing table. The burglar, hearing her move, turned round, noticed she was awake, and rushed towards her bed. As the man approached, Mrs. Bush very pluckily pulled a loaded revolver from beneath her pillow and fired and hit him on the right breast. The burglar turned, and as he retreated, Mrs. Bush fired two more shots at him. Her husband, on hearing the reports, rushed from the next room, and on learning what had happened dashed after the burglar, whom he found groaning on the stairs, breathing heavily, and bleeding from the effects of the first shot, which had caused the bullet to pass out of the back. The Police Patrol was just passing and Captain Bush handed over the wounded Chinaman to them. On him was found a handsome Persian dagger and a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, both of which had formed part of the spoil taken in other house-breaking cases, in the Cantonment. Ever since the last burglary was committed in her house, Mrs. Bush took the precaution of sleeping with a loaded revolver underneath her pillow.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Cadiz Zanzibar Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Pharao Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Teheran	30	8	5 p m	0	55
Suez	30	8	5 p m	0	55

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 31st March M. M. steamer "Villede-La Colotat" from Bombay arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (west Indies) notifies that all ports on Land line system are temporarily closed for international traffic (31-1-08).

Kowloon route to Simoburia Kanburi interrupted between Kanburi and Bangkok (30-3-08.).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad (13-1-08.)

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

Sanad to a Railway Official.

Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, yesterday performed an interesting ceremony of presenting the Sanad of the title of Rai Saheb granted to Babu Brijmohan Lall, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the administrative offices of the Railway at Church Gate. Amongst those present at the ceremony were Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Agent, Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Chief Auditor and Accountant, Mr. C. A. R. Cromenelin, General Traffic Manager, Mr. D. F. F. Powell, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Mr. W. F. Pedley, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Locо. Superintendent, Mr. J. Pickell, Chief Engineer, Mr. A. C. Owen, Secretary to the Agents and Mr. H. W. Green, Chief Clerk. There was also a large gathering of heads of sections and senior clerks.

Major Shelley in addressing the meeting observed that he had asked them to meet there that morning to witness the presentation by Mr. Gell of the Sanad of granting to Rai Saheb Brijmohan Lall the title of Rai Saheb conferred on him by the Government of India. As the Rai Saheb was well known to them all he did not think it required a long speech from him to show how well deserve dthat honour was. But he could not allow this occasion to pass without briefly enumerating the services he had rendered to the Government and the administration of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company with which he had so long been associated. He was appointed first to Government service as a cashier in the Engineering Department of the B. M. Railway in 1873 and after serving in various branches of the railway department he was eventually appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the 1st of July 1907. Those particulars of Rai Saheb Brijmohan Lall's career for which he was indebted to their friend Mr. Cromenelin showed that the former had rendered yeoman's service to this administration. No record, however, of his service, be it as complete as it was possible to make it, could convey a true idea of the extent of laborious, responsible and highly technical work to the Rai Saheb's credit. Not only had a large amount of this work been such as few could do but it had been mostly done out of office hours at times which ordinary mortals devoted to sleep. Besides the several bonuses awarded to him, the fact that had been continuously recommended for Government distinction since 1897 afforded eloquent testimony of the high regard in which he had been held for many years past. The long period which had elapsed since these recommendations were first made was proof of the extreme difficulty of obtaining State recognition for railway merit and consequently of the great honour conferred when such recognition was awarded. The bestowal of the title of Rai Saheb on Babu Brijmohan Lall was, he knew, a matter of much gratification to their Chairman Sir William Bisset, while to the Rai Saheb's brother officers who had long appreciated his sterling worth it afforded intense satisfaction. He should like to take advantage of the present opportunity to congratulate Rai Saheb Brijmohan Lall on behalf of the Officers and staff of this Railway on the mark of distinction conferred on him by Government, and to express the hope that he might be spared in health and happiness to enjoy the honour he had so thoroughly deserved. (Applause)

Major Shelley then requested Mr. Gell to present the Sanad to Rai Saheb.

Mr. Gell in handing over the Sanad said he had been directed by the Government to make this presentation and he did so with much pleasure. He congratulated the Rai Saheb on the new distinction he had done.

Here at the instance of Major Shelley three cheers were given for the Rai Saheb.

Rai Saheb Brijmohan Lall in replying said the kind and generous remarks that had just fallen from their popular chief had imposed upon him a duty to reply. He hoped they would all believe him when he said that his feelings on that occasion were so strong that he was afraid they would not permit him to give an adequate expression to his deep sense of gratitude. If he had done anything worthy of credit during his service under the Government and the Company it had been nothing more than his duty and it had always been amply rewarded. Unstinted and incessant courtesy and kindly appreciation had ever been the rule of his superiors under whom he had the good fortune and honour to serve. He was not the less thankful to his other superiors when he said that this had especially been the case with their late worthy General Traffic Manager Mr. O'Callaghan and his equally popular and capable successor Mr. Cromenelin who was, unfortunately for them, leaving this country shortly. During the comparatively short time that Major Shelley had been the head of this great railway system he had endeared himself to all ranks and classes of the whole establishment by his uniform kindness, liberality and breadth of view that knew no distinction (Applause). To work for such superiors had been a pleasure to him and his task a labour of love. Therefore he felt all the more grateful to their benign Government for having conferred so generously and graciously the title of Rai Saheb as a personal distinction. The never failing loyalty, the zeal and diligence of his friends and staff had always considerably facilitated his work and to a great extent lightened the weight of his responsibility. He took this opportunity to thank them. To their popular Commissioner of Police he was deeply indebted for the trouble he had so kindly taken in coming here as representative of the Government to honour him with this Sanad of which he would always be proud in his family as an heirloom. In conclusion the speaker thanked them all for their presence that day.

On the motion of Major Shelley a vote of thanks to Mr. Gell was accorded and the proceedings terminated.

VAKILS AND GOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I venture to suggest to the authorities through your valuable paper that the practice observed by the Allahabad and the United Provinces Courts, even District Courts, not to allow Vakils to appear in Courts without their wearing academic gowns, should be adopted in Bombay also. Needless to say, a Court, with members of the bench and bar, dressed in robes, appears grandly solemn and dignified, especially in the eyes of the public. Far different is the sight which one witness in Bombay, even in the High Court, where Vakils dress as they think fit, very often in coats that are neither long nor short—sometimes ultra-short. If judges and Barristers in Bombay and in far hotter places can use gowns in Courts without inconvenience, I cannot see why Vakils cannot. Most Vakils have with them their University Convocation gowns and therefore the argument of expense can hardly hold water. Besides I do not think that any self-respecting lawyer—however poor and briefless—would grudge a small sum for a dress which carries with it many advantages and associations of dignity, uniformity, learning and solemnity. As the legislature has thought it fit to make some distinction between Barristers and Vakils, I think matters could be arranged by having some difference in the shape of the gowns used by Barristers and Vakils. I would suggest that vakils be required to dress in gowns like the ones used by L. L.B.'s and M.A.'s at the Bombay University Convocations. Perhaps the white scarf used as neck wear by Barristers could be dispensed with in the case of Vakils, so that the distinction in the Court dress of Barristers and Vakils would be more or less complete. The dress of our Vakils in the Bombay and other Courts is often far from dignified. Of course, there is no question of uniformity with them. I hope this matter will attract the attention of our High Court Judges, and I hope they will move in the matter. Why Bombay, with its boasted title of "Urbs Prima in India" and its western methods, should be behind Allahabad and other far less important places, is more than I can see.

UNIFORMITY AND DIGNITY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Niobe."

This ever popular farce brought a fair house to the Theatre last night, and for two solid hours Mr. Sinclair Cotter and Miss Florence Hamer kept their audience in roars of laughter. The extraordinarily funny scenes produced by their coming to life of Tompkins's classic statue have no equal on the modern stage for sheer hilarity, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the performance. Mr. Sinclair Cotter deserves a special word of praise, for he worked like a Trojan all the evening, and at the fall of the curtain must have been as exhausted as he looked. Miss Hamer's classic poses were excellent only the pins rather spoiled the illusion, pins and seams being supposed to be non-existent in Grecian Garments. However she played, and looked, the Greek goddess to the life and visaged as serious as a judge when cresting pecans of merriment. A lot of Bombayites missed a fine tonic last night.

To-night *Earl of Pawnbroker* will be played.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SUBPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"It restores to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Many Testimonials from Countess Balhurst, Lady Wilson, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Novill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MR. A. O. JONES INTERVIEWED.

Comments on the M.C.C. Tour in Australia.

Talking to a Colombo pressman on the M.C.C. team's tour in Australia, with reference to the English press criticisms, Mr. Jones said the team felt that some of the newspaper opinions were unjust, but generally he was not disposed to take them seriously, for the simple reason that it was impossible for the London journals to be in a position to judge. "Take the statement of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' for instance," he said. "That paper said in effect that we were outclassed, which, in view of the closeness of the results of the matches, is ridiculous. The first match was won by two wickets, the second we won by a wicket; the third in Adelaide was won by Australia easily, and so was the fourth, but the final match was lost by 50 runs. Of the luck we had the worst in the fourth, and the best in the fifth, and I still think we should have won that one, as well as the first. It cannot be said, looking at the results, that we were outclassed, although we were beaten. I agree with the 'Westminster Gazette,' that the Australians have had a greater experience of test cricket than we have."

Incidentally referring to the Adelaide and the second Melbourne matches, Mr. Jones said he had never experienced such heat, and the summer in England could not compare with it. Regarding the hostile criticisms which his generalship in the last test has been generally subjected to, the captain said that only one paper, the Sydney "Referee," had done him justice over that match, the other entirely misunderstanding or misrepresenting his action in throwing away the wickets in order to get the Australians in on an impaired turf. The "Referee" pointed out that the Englishmen were not out here to help their opponents win, and that the tactics adopted were perfectly legitimate. 'As a matter of fact, said the captain, "at home such tactics as I adopted, and was entitled to adopt, would be obviated by the 'no' which allows a side to declare at lunch time on the second day. The rule was purposely adopted to obviate the throwing away of wickets as we did. Yet one of the leading eastern Australian papers said we were unfair, cowardly, and everything else that was bad."

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Passing on to the subject of Australian cricket from an Englishman's point of view Mr. Jones said that there was a plentiful crop of good batsmen in Australia at the present, and some exceedingly promising men were coming on. He mentioned the names of Hordern, Macartney, Waddy, Poleon, Dolling, and M'Kenzie, and was especially enthusiastic in his praise of Bardsley, the New South Wales player, who in the last match with that State hit up 108 against the Englishmen. "Then there is Carter, the wicketkeeper," continued the English skipper, "he has improved out of all knowledge as a batsman, and we have forgotten Ransford. Why, Australia is full of batsmen, but there are no bowlers coming on, with the exception of Hazlitt. Noble is the best of the lot, and, in my opinion, he is still the finest cricketer in the world at the moment. He is a great general, too, and there can be no doubt that he won the tests not merely by his generalship, but by his cricket."

Can you account for the dearth of bowlers in the Commonwealth?" Mr. Jones was asked.

"No" was the reply, "unless it is that the wickets and the batsmen are so good that players won't try to bowl. What bowlers there are are not in the same class with Jones and the other cracks of a few years ago. You speak of Trumper and his lack of success. I think he simply lost his confidence, but he is not done as a cricketer. Yes, I know he has been playing strenuous cricket since he was a boy, but how old is he now? Over 30? Well, that's not old. A cricketer should be in his prime at that age and besides 12 or 14 years cricket should not knock a man out. At home the men have doubled the amount playing that your fellows get.

Speaking of the wickets, Mr Jones said they were not half so good as they used to be.

"I do not know why it is," he added reflectively, 'unless it be that they play football on the turf so late in the year, or whether they do not work them as they used to. There seems to be more grass on them now and they are naturally slower. The Adelaide wicket which was supposed to be as fast as lightning, is the slowest of the lot of them.

Did you hear anything of the proposed visit of an Australian Eleven to England at the end of the present year?

It was talked of, but there is, in my opinion no hope of such a visit unless the question of control, which has caused so much friction in the east, can be speedily settled. There will be no invitation from England while the question of the status of the team is likely to be raised.

UMPIRING.

On this subject the English captain apparently thinks a great deal more than he cares to say, but this assertion he would venture, that with the exception of Crockett, who is a pupil of Jim Phillips, the best ideal of an umpire the quality of the umpiring had been very moderate throughout the tour. The mantle of Jim Phillips seems to have fallen on Crockett, "said Mr. Jones, and I for one should be perfectly satisfied to see him umpiring for Australia in England on the next visit if that is possible.

Jones became reticent when asked to give a few incidents of the bad umpiring which he must have had in mind when he made the foregoing statement, and refused to give details, contenting himself with generalising. 'And besides,' he said, 'I am not out to make excuses. The umpiring question is a very vexed one, not only in Australia, but at home. There, however, all our umpires are old cricketers of experience, and here the marvel is where your men get their knowledge of the game. One never hears of them as cricketers. Still, with all our efforts at home to get good lots of experience we have trouble. It seems impossible, in international cricket at any rate, to eliminate personal prejudices. I have seen shocking decisions given at one against the Australians, and then too—yes, umpiring is a question full of trouble.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the skipper said he was satisfied that his team had done their best, and every man had fulfilled the scores enterprise of him by the selectors of the eleven. "The only weak point," he said, "has been the week coaching of the team; we missed a lot of catches, which would have meant a great deal to score. With regard to the criticism which have indulged in when the team was selected, I have nothing to say. It is always the case that there is a lot of difference of opinion as to the merits of the one picked. We have enjoyed our tour, we have been well treated with some exceptions, by the crowds, who at times have been unfair in their demonstrations. And that sort of thing does not obtain in England. As to the rumours that have reached you that there has been friction along the team you can send them. There could not be a happier family."

"And the same applies to the relations between the team and the manager, Mr. Jones?"

"I have nothing to say on that point," said the skipper, as he joined his fellow-players.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Reforms Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 31.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Rifle Association was held yesterday, when the date of the next rifle meeting was fixed for the 7th to 19th September. Various proposals were laid before the Executive Committee the more important being the proposals of General Pitcher, by which efforts are being made to practically eliminate bull's-eye shooting and introducing a large number of tactical matches.

A proposal to make it compulsory for a member to enter for all tactical matches in order to qualify himself for the bull's-eye championship was vetoed, but it is felt that the General is bringing undue influence to bear to force his views on the Association and that the future meeting will suffer if at a meeting like the Southern India Rifle Association, deliberate shooting at bull's-eye targets is made to give place to a preference for tactical events.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday April 4th.

A Class Handicap. Course No. 35 by 1 Start at 3-30.

B Class Handicap. Course No. 32 by 2 reversed. Start at 3-45.

C Class Handicap. Course No. 17 by 2 reversed. Start at 4-0.

D Class Handicap. Course No. 32. Start at 3-15 Should no Committee Vessel be available the Pilot schooners mooring buoy is to be considered as "Committee Vessel" as far as the list of Club Courses is concerned.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The final of the mixed doubles Handicap will be played this after noon at 5-30 between Capt. Lucas and Mrs. Kemp vs. A. H. Glendenning and Miss Gorrie.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUBTERFUGES OF MIDDLE-AGE.

Fashion is always apt to attack the weakest point in a woman's appearance, and nowadays, when every effort is concentrated on an attempt to "strait-jacket," the figure into the shape demanded by the couturiere of the day, the importance of the neck and the collar is apt to be lost sight of. A perfectly poised head is, after all, as essential to the silhouette of the moment as is the well-moulded figure, and the shape of the neck is the last stronghold which any woman can afford to yield when besieged by the rival enemies of increasing years and a growing love of ease and small comforts. A neck which is too long and slender is almost as difficult to manoeuvre from a dress point of view as is the tendency to a double chin, which is to most women by far the most haunting spectre as years speed on. Although a system of massage and creamy l

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

M. Jean Richepin, who has been elected to the vacant fauteuil of André Theuriet, has had a varied and adventurous career. When the Franco-German war broke out he was just old enough to be a franc-tireur and fought in that capacity with Bourbaki's Army of the East. Next he became actor and apparently at the Tour d'Auvergne Theatre, in a play of which he and Andrè Gill, the caricaturist, were joint authors. Journalism next engaged his attention, and his pens were so outspoken that he incurred a fine of 500 francs and a month's imprisonment for "outrages on public morality." On his release he was for a season a sailor in the merchantile marine and then a boat labourer; but he continued to write and gradually won recognition, his play "Le Chemineau" is known to English playgoers.

FAMOUS IRISH R. M.

An exciting period of the land war in Ireland is recalled by the death at Bedford of Major Traill, brother of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. The Major served with distinction for a long period in the Army in India, and on retiring was appointed a Resident Magistrate in the West of Ireland, in the early years of the Land League. The only legal magistrate who would sit on the bench with him at that time was Mr. Burke, who had returned from India, and he was shot when driving in a car not long after the disturbed district. The drug on in attendance being also shot, in attendance on the Major was a body car with a posse of police-men armed with rifles, scattered throughout the county as "The Major's Fire Engines." He always had two bullets in addition to the two traps, but no harm ever befell him all through the critical period.

A CHURCH WHERE NO STONE WORSHIPED

All Saints' Margaret Street, the privilege of which has been vacated by the ejectment of Mr. Hordern, recently by the old "Margaret Chapel" which was the cradle of the High Church movement in London. It was built to embody the ideals of the Camden Society—the Cambridge analogue of the Oxford "Tractarians"—who had long wished to erect a model church, and the foundation stone was laid on All Saints' Day, 1850, by Dr. Pusey, who had a short time previously been "suspended" for a sermon by the Vice-Chancellor at Oxford. All Saints' possesses the most gorgeous interior in the Metropolis, if not in England, and has cost, though of modest dimensions, nearly £100,000.

WHERE DR. JOHNSON WAS BORN.

Dr. Johnson's birthplace for the repair of which a appeal is being made, is a seventeenth-century edifice standing in the market-square at Lichfield and was purchased by the Lexicographer's father on his marriage in 1706. Except that the lower story is slightly altered, the old house has altogether very little changed. A room immediately over the bookseller's shop and facing the market-place is the one in which "the patron saint of Bloomsbury" was born. At that time this was one of the few shops in the land in the provinces, and Gleaned Lichfield still possesses more booksellers' shops than any other town in proportion to population.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

The last number of the Australasian Review of Reviews has a statement concerning the year of "abundant prosperity" which the Commonwealth has enjoyed. The last half-year's returns in the States show continued increases. Victoria's half year ended with a total revenue of £4,125,904. This was an increase of £200,348 as compared with the same period in the previous year. The revenue for New South Wales for the last half year was £7,191,978, an increase of £627,830. South Australia's receipts for the half year were £1,870,235. All these amounts are in excess of the preceding year's.

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The governing body of the Imperial College of Science recently appointed Professor Boyay, of Macgill University, Canada, to be Rector of the new college at South Kensington. Mr. Boyay has promised to act as secretary Mr. Ahearn Bagley, M.A., formerly scholar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Mr. Gow has for four years been Director of Education and Principal of the Technical School of Blackburn. Professor Bovey is an M.A., fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, and is a well-known writer on engineering. He and Mr. Gow will assist upon their new duties in the happiest manner.

THE FIRE AT PACKINGTON HALL.

Packington Hall, where a fire was occurred, fortunately not of a serious character, is one of the most stately of stately homes in Warwickshire, lying on the main road between Coventry and Birmingham. The park is a beautiful one, and the house contains a good many pictures from Lely and Kneller. The home paddock is open to the public on Saturday on the gravel walk in order that they might be in safety in case the firemen took of the lower parts of the mansion. Happily it did not. The Earl and Countess of Aylesford have lately been staying at Brighton, so that they were from home at the time of the fire.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

The Scottish Band of Hope Union is the "Sunday School Chronicle" has in its capacity of a valuable work by means of competitions, where lectures delivered by the scholars in day schools during school hours. They have their own special lecturer, whose services are given to school boards without charge. The educational value of such work corresponds in no teachers and headmasters, and during 1907 no fewer than 18,000 essays were written by scholars, commencing the lessons as an exercise in composition, have been received by the Union.

GLASGOW'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

On the roll of honour, the local "News" points out, is being rapidly completed. Lord Kelvin died at the end of 1907, and the more recent death of Lord Overtoun, a well-known figure in the Peerage, leaving Lord Blythswood as the sole representative of Glasgow interests in the House of Lords. Sir David Richmond's death was another heavy loss, and now, by the passing of Sir John Sherser, one more title conferred in recognition of his public services becomes a memory. All four were also deputy-lieutenants of the County of the City of Glasgow.

A THOUGHTFUL CURATE.

It was reported out of the Lancashire curate whose clear and studious rule influenced to inform the congregation that he was to preach again in the evening, but as he had not had time to prepare another sermon he should repeat one delivered six weeks before, and those who did not care to hear it again would be excused from attending. Then the "Christian World" thinks, was paying a handsome compliment to the congregation. "It is not every congregation that remembers a sermon for six weeks. Clergymen are glad some preachers are always repeating old sermons with new texts."

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE PULSE.

In Lord Rosebery's "Life of Lord Granville" it is related that the Marquis of Salisbury was once said to have observed that after he heard the White pulse beat at least two seconds slower to the minute than the Tory pulse. A slow pulse, says the author, is generally associated with a considerable degree of "sang froid" and coolness in action, and there could certainly have been no doubt of Lord Granville's orthodoxy in the Whig faith, if the pulse was to be the index. He began his second year's lordship professionally as August 1880. D. Morgan was in 1878. "Your healthy pulse was then forty-eight, and have never known it otherwise." The British Medical Journal" however, points out that so little can the pulse be taken as an index of activity of the brain that Gladstone's normal pulse-rate is said not to have exceeded forty beats in the minute.

A SIMPLE DITTY.

Mother's lookin' for eggs in the manger,
And Dad's lookin' after the sheep,
Brother Bob is away in the spinney,
And Baby's at home, fast asleep.

So I'll scoot and pick me a posy
Of primroses, one of a day
The lady from London, who knows us,
Is sure to be glad of a few,
She says they're "a delightful treasure,"
The funny old person! does she
Care one any more of a pleasure
Than flowers as breathin' be wild?

E. L. in Sporting Matters in the "Evening Standard."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LAWLESSNESS IN BENGAL.

The "English man" on Bengal has of late made itself conspicuous for a new-found habit of invective, denunciation and lawlessness. The cause of this is patent enough, though frequently denied. For the present, however, we have more concern with the fact than with the cause. The latest example comes from Thakurpukur. There was a dispute between two parties as to the fishing rights in a tank in the neighbourhood. Four policemen, one a jemadar, were called by one of the parties to see that the law and the King's peace were not broken. The jemadar, finding the question of the right to the fishing was not very clear, and that the parties grew hotter in dispute as time passed, advised recourse to arbitration or to the law, adding that, in the mean while, so as to avoid injury to either party, fishing was to cease. On this the naib of one claimant, Rose a petty zamindar, seized him round the waist, abused him and called upon the followers to assault the police men. This was done, the other claimants, Purno Chandar Pal, and his men holding. The jemadar of police was beaten to the ground, pleading and senseless. The other three men were also injured seriously. They are now in the Alipore hospital. Two of their assailants are in the lock up and warrants are out against seven others. This is the latest of took many cases in which the police have been assaulted in the execution of their plain duty. As these cases multiply, and general lawlessness grows, it is to be hoped that the Government will in time come to recognise the undesirability of loosing over much the hands of the lawfully-minded, and of tying the hands of those responsible for the preservation of law and order.

A MADRAS NATIVE STATE.

The "Madras Mail":—One of the five states in subordination to the Madras Government is Banganapalle, in the Kurnool District, with a population of about 50,000 and a revenue of Rs. 2 72 lakhs. It was converted into a Nawabship during the Royal visit in the seventies, and the ruling family are Shiahs, a religious survival which recalls the days when the Deccan had two great Kingdoms professing the tenets so hateful to Aurungzebe that he uprooted them, and by doing so paved the way to the demolition of his own Empire. Banganapalle was once noted for its diamonds, the production of which is now practically limited to Central India; but there has been little mining of recent years, though the deposits are evidently not exhausted as a concession area is now engaged in their exploitation. Unlike the larger Indian States, Banganapalle does not ordinarily focus attention on its microscopic affairs and a page or two in the Madras Administration Report usually suffices for their consideration. But it has recently been given distinction of a whole Blue Book of some fifty pages which was issued by Government last week. The origin of all this printed matter is a decision of the Government of India to publish a fresh edition of that political encyclopædia, Aitcheson's Treaties, in which a place will be allotted to Banganapalle. It appears that the historical summary of the state printed in previous issues of the book contains some inaccuracies, and their rectification has led to an examination of its old records, with the results given in the "Selection" before us.

From these it seems that the Jaghir, as it was originally termed has quite an eventful history dating back to the old Adil Shahi days when Bijapur influences and consequences extended in portion of Southern India. Its first owner after its capture from the Hindus was a general of the Shiah Kingdom for somewhat over a half century. The fortunes of Banganapalle have been under Musalman direction, and it has shared in all the political and territorial variations which attended Indian affairs until the imposition of the "Pax Britannica." With the aid of the historical synopsis compiled by the Medical Officer of the State, supplemented by the Sanads and other documents from its archives, it is possible to follow its story from the time of the last Adil Shahi, whom Aurungzebe carried away into captivity, until Sir Thomas Munro became "principal Collector of the ceded country," a century and more ago. And in doing so we obtain glimpses of Hyderabad Subadars and Nizams, of Hashmat Jung (better known as Achilles Kirkpatrick), who wedded a Mahomedan lady of the Deccan Court of Hyder Ali and Tipu, and a number of other personages whose names and records have passed into history. For Banganapalle at various periods of its chronicles had something to do with all of them until its eventual inclusion in the Kurnool Collectorate. And even after this had occurred its political incertitudes were not over, as improvement and the predilection of its rulers for absenteeism resulted in its annexation in the mid-thirties of last century. The Company, however, ordered its restoration some fourteen years later, when the original promise given to the Nizam concerning its independence was brought to the notice of the Directors.

But good administration has never been a strong point in Banganapalle history, as the condition into which its affairs had again lapsed a few years since made our intervention necessary, and this assumed the form of deposing the Nawab and placing the State under a British official. It was restored to the control of the present ruler last year, and if he will avoid the mistakes of his predecessor and profit by the tuition in good government which he has received from Mr. Maloney, the vicissitudes of Banganapalle, of the earlier phases of which the Blue Book gives interesting glimpses, will terminate in the peaceful and progressive prosperity which is the goal of all good Indian feudatories.

SIND EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The "Sind Gazette":—Decorrespondents are occasionally to be found in blue books, and one which concerns Sind appears in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for 1906-07. This refers to the appointment of Mr. T. F. Main, Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture, whose services, it is stated, were placed at the disposal of the Department for about six months to study the cultivation of Egyptian cotton and make some preliminary investigations into Sind conditions. The report does not say whether Mr. Main carried out any of the investigations for which we was placed on special duty, but he certainly did not visit Karachi. On the other hand, Mr. Henderson, who has been given charge of Sind and whose principal work was the investigation of "kollar" or alkali soils, and the inspection of the area under Egyptian cotton, is much impressed with the necessity for and the possibilities of, agricultural improvement in Sind. He thinks that with a better trained staff and individual attention Sind agriculture may be expected to show considerable developments in the near fortune. Mr. Henderson's views that drainage must go hand in hand with the development of irrigation in Sind and that Egyptian cotton carefully cultivated is as most and assured cotton crop, but carelessly cultivated is an equally certain failure, may be taken as an indication of the principal lines of work in the province for some years to come. Fifty tons of fresh Egyptian cotton seed were ordered out early in 1906 and distributed in Thar and Parkar, mainly in the Mirpurkhas and Jamesabad Talukas. The total area occupied by the crops was about 5,100 acres. The seed was sown at 20 lbs. per rupee. The total cost of the operations came to Rs. 6,300 and the sale proceeds came to Rs. 5,000. The season was not satisfactory, the crops being greatly by boll-worm everywhere, which reduced the outturn considerably. This was principally due to over-watering and too thick sowing, the resulting moist atmosphere between plants being eminently adapted to the propagation of the worm. Mr. Lefroy's aid to keep the boll-worm in check has, however, been obtained, and it is hoped that the introduction of its chief parasite (Chlorops Lefroyi") will meet with success. The system of public auctions for the disposal of the Egyptian cotton crop has been attended with satisfactory results. About 4,875 maunds of cotton were collected by Government agency and sold at rates varying between Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 14 per maund. These prices were considerably higher than those realised in the previous year. The cost of the operation came to Rs. 3,220. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining labourers for the Mirpurkhas station an officer was deputed to the Punjab to make inquiries regarding the advisability of importing labourers from that province, but the high wages demanded prevented the adoption of this course.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A writer in a recent issue of "London Opinion" discusses the question "Are book reviewers honest?" With his answer to the question we need not concern ourselves. It is that "book reviewing has become so flagrantly dishonest that exposure and reaction are now only a matter of time." The article, however, resolves itself into a plea for a less indiscriminately indulgent system of reviewing, and as the writer hints that he would not be wholly averse from a return to the "old 'slating' sort of review," the theme is worth thinking about. That in some quarters the book notices of newspapers are such as the writer indicates is undoubted, and one hears from time to time complaint to that effect. Complaint is made that sometimes the notice leaves one puzzle to decide whether the book is good or bad, or, oftener still, that one is led to think a bad book good. The writer accordingly takes us into the prison-house and shows us some of the less innocent influences that are at work to produce that result. One is that there are editors who insist upon all reviews being favourable in order to conciliate the publishers and secure their advertisements. Then there are the private relations between authors and critics. If an author has a friend who is a critic he thinks it is the least the critic can do to recommend his book to the public, and the critic is apt to acknowledge the obligation. Moreover, the author often himself a prospective author, and, having a volume "in gremio," may use his notices as a means of making friends of those into whose hands it will fall when born into a cold and heartless world. These motives, warmed no doubt at times with a little generous feeling, are so extensively at work, the writer assures us, that it is safe to say that there are not above half-a-dozen honest reviewers in London." Be that as it may, there are other influences producing mild reviews which, although each arguing a certain measure of incompetency, are not equally questionable from the point of view of critical honesty. Some reviewers distrust their own critical faculties, and are long in getting over the feeling that it is hardly possible for one who has written a book to be in the wrong. Others are accustomed of time, and instead of grappling with the matter fall into the facile expedient of the descriptive notice. Others still are not posted up in the subject, and find it the safest course to indulge themselves in the "noble pleasure of praising."

THE "SLATING" REVIEW.

But as for the "slating" review, one may predict that, in the old course at any rate, there will be no return to it. It goes upon the supposition that the publication of a book is an act of self-assertion. In that case the author is the critic's natural enemy and sarcasm or abuse is the appointed weapon of his craft; but it is not so, and the spirit of a reviewer is as far as possible from that of Critio in one of "Jeremy Collier's dialogues:—"With a book in," Critio says, "you seem unpractised in the mistery of a critic. If you would succeed you must deal with an author as they do with an enemy: fire the batteries and draw down the powder at his first landing, and charge him while he is struggling on the beach; to give him time to find his limbs and march may be of ill consequence: he may be joined by his friends, and gain upon the country and then 'twill be too late to stop his progress."

The "slating" review of the old sort went for the most part upon personalities, and anyone will fall heartily out of love with it who reads so good a specimen as that samples of which Dr. "Z." persecuted Leigh Hunt through a volume after volume of "Blackwood." The reviewer allows himself every sort of freedom with his victim, while the latter, one gathers, keeps ejaculating "Hurt" and "Coward" in his own paper. Hunt is true "the most the flithest, and the most vulgar of Cockney poetasters;" his religion is a "cant, tame dilution of the blasphemies of the Encyclopedie;" he is "without reverence for God or man;" he is a "profligate creature," and finally he has gone into a strange delusion about himself and is just as absurd in supposing that he resembles the Italian poets as a greater quack still (Mr. Coletidge) is in imagining he is a philosopher in the manner of Kant or Mendelsohn" (sic). His tormentor would not let Hunt rest even in his grave. Commenting on his posthumous volume he complains that Hunt's editors have not furnished it with a character sketch, or "first" as he calls it. "Neither have they given us a title," he says "This was unkind, for no man admired his face more than poor Hunt." All which may have been amusing, but it was not the game of cricket.

AN EQUIVALENT FOR RHINE.

The question of getting an English lyric equivalent for Heine that was rife again the other day has led a correspondent to take up the difficulties of translating Catullus into English, and then to turn to a poem sometimes doubtfully attributed to that poet's namesake "Parvigilium Veneris." He says the translator who can capture the "ringing phrases that there turn and return, expand and interlace and fold in" (he is quoting Mr. Mackail) is more difficult to find than even the professional Heine interpreter. Therefore, as it happens, several extremely good translations of this delightful poem; there are four in particular that represent four centuries, from the seventeenth to the twentieth, ending with Mr. Lawrence Hayward's in 1901—a line-for-line version, this last. They were printed together five or six years ago, in an illuminating symposium, by the editor of "The Ribald," published in Portland, Maine. The success or failure of the initial refrain in the four versions is in some sort a test. One may take the second stanza because it is the shortest—only four lines long—though not the most typical in its fairly complication of the early French lyric modes and the unfolding of its melody:

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit, cras amet.
Ture crastere die supremo, spumeo Pontus globo,
Cumbae inter cursus, inter et tripodes equos
Fecit undantem Dionem de maritus imbribus.

The first version is Thomas Stanley's, dating from 1651, the only one to tackle fairly the two-footed horse:—

Love he to-morrow, who loved never;
To-morrow, who hath loved, persever.

Then the round ocean's foaming flood
Is enfolde with celestial blood,
Amongst the blue purple of the main
And horses whom two feet sustain,
Rising Dione did beget
With fruitful waters dropping wet.

The second is Thomas Bancroft's (1720), whose "parent ocean" is as vainly classic as his "finny crew":—

Let those love now who never loved before,
And those who always loved, now love the more.

'Twas on that day which saw the foaming flood
Swell round, impregnate with celestial blood;
Wanting in circles stood the finny crew,
The rest was left a void expanse of blue;
Then parent ocean would with heaving throes,
And dripping wet the fair Dione rose.

PROWETT.

Then comes the version of Charles Grigg Prowett, sometime Fellow and Lecturer of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, which brings us to 1843:—

He that never loved before;
Let him love to-morrow!
He that hath loved o'er and o'er,
Let him love to-morrow!

To-morrow is the day whom first
From the foam-world of ocean burst,
Like one of the gods, above the bright
Dione, queen of love and light,
Amid the seagod's azure train
Did the strange horses of the main.

And last we have Mr. Hayward's translation—an American contribution:—

Then let loved, but I love never—so shall find as in the main
By the sea from blood immortal, from a ball of rolling foam,
Where the waves are azure-finned, and the dolphin squadrons roam,
Sprang Dione, undue-maiden, to the rainy supremacy of sea.

This loses something of the effect of the refrain by changing it to the more personal person, if one may so call it. In some other stanzas the translator here becomes also just a thought too rhetorical; but it is a brave attempt. Not he, of any one of the four, does or not go close to the original, we consider, has quite "got it," and turning off again to Catullus, the method of Harrick, in lyric reflection rather than absolute translation, seems often to catch the spirit in a very surprising and delicate way, not at all to be accounted for by the strict rules of the game.

The University of Manchester announces the publication of a work by the late Professor Strachan on the subject of Mediæval Welsh Grammar. It was in an advanced condition on his death. The text will be revised by Professor Kuno Meyer, Reader in Celtic in the University of Liverpool, with whom Mr. J. Lewis will be associated in the preparation of a glossary.

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Under instructions from and by the order of Sowrop Manockji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisandas Narottamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vrijbhandas and Nusserbhoy Burjorjee, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at partly in Bake House Lane, and partly in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 34, New No. 8875, Old Survey No. 1392, and New Survey No. 9468, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Bake House Lane, and partly by the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Kowrop Manockjee Wadia and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 1080 and 1173, and Street Nos. 8, 12, 23, 25 and 27, and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Co., and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the trustees, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

High Court O. C. J.
Suit No. 605 of 1903.

Nandram Mathradas and another..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Harson Haji Vyrdina and others .....Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order, passed therein on the 24th day of August, 1907, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the first day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

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All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and tax ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Jackeria Masjid Street within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2144, Street No. 401-403, Jackeria Masjid, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 271, New No. 1878, Old Survey No. 2382, New Survey No. 2980, admeasuring 201·6·9 square yards according to the title-deeds of the said property, but only 127 square yards according to Collector's bills and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a water passage and house of Haji Jiva Abdulla and on or towards the south by a water passage and the house of Haji Ebrahim Jadoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Coa, solicitors, at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Quarter's Bungalow, opposite Chamar Bagh, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of dining table and chairs, large size sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, sweetmeat screen, marble-topped centre and other tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, office table, easy-chairs, plain, glass-door bookcase, single and double bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washand tables, chest-of-drawers, single and double mirror doormayahs, glassware and crockery ware, peramboulator, Dhunar's table and hanging lamps, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fined tapestry, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., Zanzibar speaking parrot, collections of 7 choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of W. Ealmwether, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Barkeley Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic design polished dining-room, drawingroom, and bedroom and office-room furniture by Roberts, Sweet-toned cottage piano by Brinsmead, Lady's bicycle, etc., the property of C. A. R. Stuart, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property at Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Esmailbai, widow of Haji Esmail Abdulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, subject to certain terms and conditions of sale:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the tenement or shed standing thereon, situate at Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1345 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 2676, and Street No. 479-83, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on the north by the house formerly of Poonja Bhikoy and now of Jafar Allarakhia, and on the south by the property of Memon Haji Esa Haji Fajia.

For further particulars of the property and inspection of the conditions of sale, under which it is to be sold, application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the said Esmailbai, at his Office in Tamarind Lane or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 20 CASES WHITE MULLS.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder without reserve.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 21, Meadow Street, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. and on account and at the risk of the shipping Indentor, Shaik Dadhoy Choonesia of Moolla Jaffar Market.

G. C. &c.,	5 cases sent,	150 pieces.
I. No. G 260.....	2664	White Mulls with card.
	2825	Border 40 by 22½ yds. Grey. M 68
I. No. G 261...266	5-68	
	3086	5 cases Do. 45 by 22 yds. M 78
I. No. 262.....	2669-71	
	2786	5 cases—Do. 50 by 22 yds.
	2826	M. 88
I. No. 263.....	3827	
	2889	5 cases—Do. 55 by 22 yds.
	3067-3100	Ms. 98

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchaser and balance to be paid and goods cleared within 3 days.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Muncherji Kalkhoshroo Hiramaneck:

1 diamond ear-drop 64 ratts.
1 ruby and diamond ring.
1 ruby and diamond Mangalsutra.
1 ruby and diamond hoop ring.
1 brilliant hoop ring, 5 brilliants.
1 pair pearl and diamond ear-rings.
1 emerald, 24 ratties.
1 English gentleman's ring.
1 English enamelled ring.
1 pair pearl bangles.
1 pair diamond ear-rings.
1 diamond ring.
1 gold watch guard.
1 pair Chinese gold bracelets.
2 gold bangles.
2 hoop rings.
1 pair gold bracelets.

The jewellery will be on view four days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19 BANK STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.
A Rare Opportunity.

Good opportunity to Rajas, Noblemen and Wealthy Gentlemen for decorating Drawing Rooms and Halls.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Rare Oil Paintings in massive richly decorated gilt Frames by well-known Artists.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ld., by order of the concerned, the following very valuable and rare oil Paintings exhibited in London, viz:—

1 Shakespeare, reciting before Queen Elizabeth, by O. Maddard, 70 in. by 53 in.
1 Initiation into the Harem, by H. Marsano, 75 in. by 54 in.
3 Arab merchants, by L. Herbert, 75 in. by 54 in.
4 Slave girls dancing in the Harem, by F. Lupin, 65 in. by 45 in.
5 Cupid's cupidity, by E. Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.
6 Girls singing in a boat, by A. Monti, 50 in. by 36 in.

Also by order of the party concerned a few pieces of best electroplate ware, such as fish bowls, curry dishes, cabinet of fruit knives and forks, and two plateglass show cases, suitable for jewellers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act. IX., 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

Parcel No. 56—1 Packet, 328 pearls, weighing about 345 chows.
Parcel No. 58—1 Packet, 34 pearls, weighing about 200 chows.
Parcel No. 60—1 Bunch, 24 strings, 1,608 pearls, about 125 chows.
Parcel No. 69—1 Packet, 3 fine very large but soft pearls, about 20½ chows.
Parcel No. 70—1 Packet, 2 fine very large cotton pearls, about 125 chows.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd April next, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Sanak Memon Street, in the house of the late Mr. Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, the valuable and hands

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LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

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OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

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THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It instantly relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail. Leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into Medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that in purity, as well the qualities of a good and efficient medicine, its taste is by no means disagreeable, and nauseating accompaniment. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and manifestly less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine and I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Storm and rain proof lamps from 60 to 1,500 candle power.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the remaining strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, loss of memory and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, lowness of spirits, and other symptoms, the result of self-neglect or abuse, life is truly unbearable. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, & Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read 'DE ROOS' Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. TAYLOR, Publisher, 4, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C., or wholesale of the depôts for [illegible]

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SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

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English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements		Rs. 85	Rs. 63
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The 24-in. dials can be warmed at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

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In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece		Rs. 75	Rs. 62
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